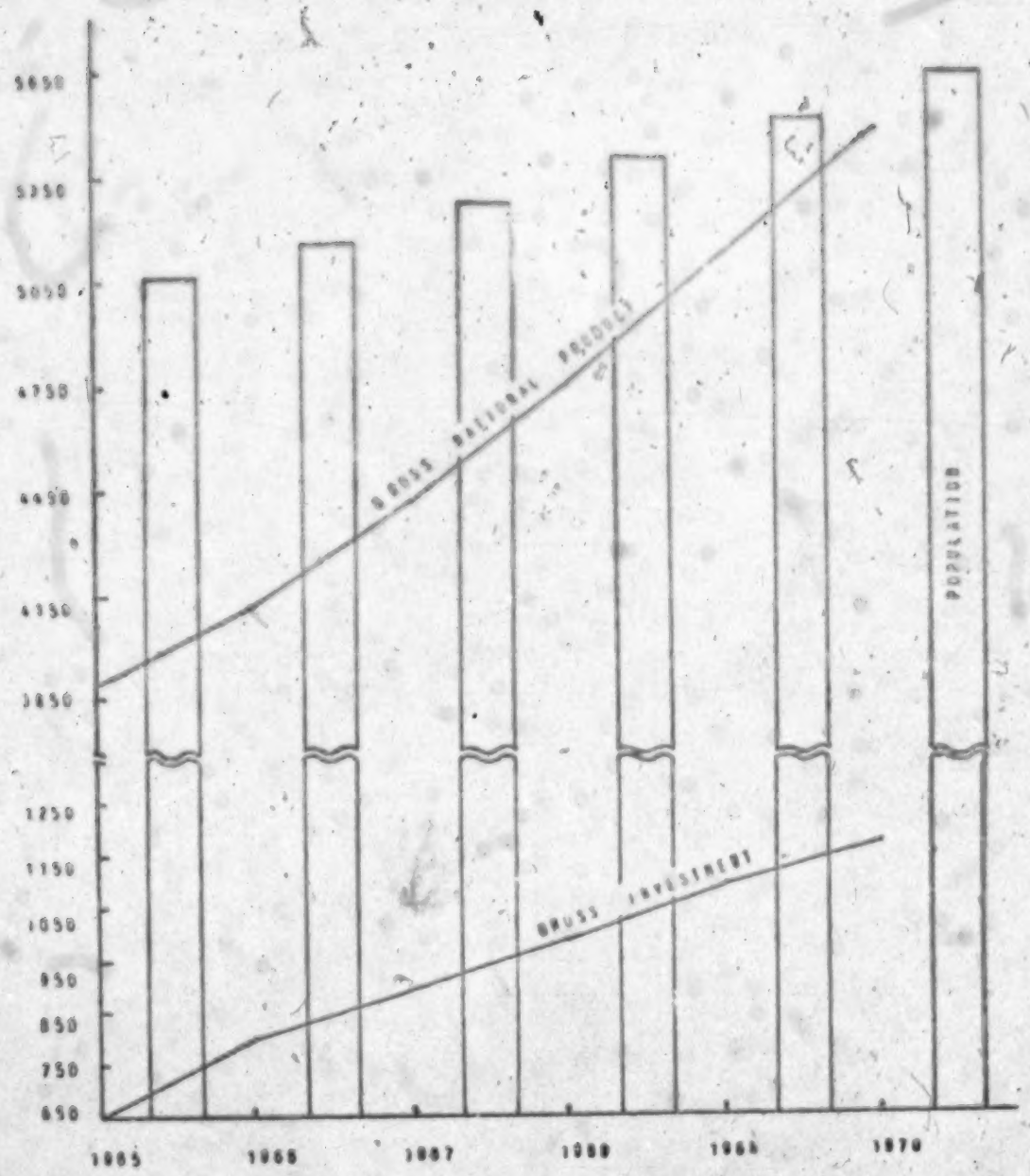
Syria

MINISTRY OF PLANNING
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN 1966 - 1970
(BASIC ELEMENTS)



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10 JUL 1967

F O R E W O R D

by His Excellency
the Minister of Planning

By the ratification of the Second Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development, our Syrian Arab country enters a new era in its struggle against backwardness, and this era is designated by clear targets, open-minded planning, coordinated efforts and objective and constructive work.

Preparation for entering this era started a long time ago and the features of this preparation were clarified by the issuance of the Construction Period Programme of the Revolution which considered that "the main question with which our Country is faced is the creation of rapid and balanced economic development at the lowest human and material costs"; and the Programme defined the main economic and social targets by the realisation of a continuous increase in production, full employment, price stability and by securing to all citizens a minimum standard of living which man's dignity deserves, and by making necessary services available to every citizen.

As a result of these main targets and the discussions of the planning authorities and of the committees of the Plan at their various levels, the general targets of the Plan have been defined in a way that ensures changing the economic structure and erecting an industrial base and increasing the national income in order to double it within ten years.

By defining these targets, the scope of the main task of the Ministry of Planning regarding the targets of the Plan is laid down as follows :

1- Formulation of figures of values and sizes; and trends and relationships which should dominate all aspects of society; this is what we call the general framework of the plan.

2- Economic and social projects which form the structure of the Plan.

3- Policies, measures and regulations which ensure mobilisation of resources in order to execute the projects and to realise the targets.

In all these tasks, the Ministry of Planning has considered that all planning work must be characterised by reality, science and ambition; and there must be an equilibrium between reality and

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ambition in a way that neithersurpasses the other. Setting out from reality and its problems is the base for progress and the support and success of this progress,while aiming national ambition accompanied by determination and work is the corner stone of revolutions and an instrument for destroying all effects of the backward past.

From these characteristics the Ministry of Planning, together with all planning authorities in the State, set out to study our socicty scientifically and to lay down solutions which would ensure that this society would reach its targets.

As now the stage of execution of the Plan has started it is necessary to follow certain policies in financial, economic and social fields and to undertake a number of measures and regulations which would enable the mobilisation of all resources which would be directed into the channels defined by the plan . Some of these policies and regulations are in particular the financial policies of income and expenditure and the public debt, fiscal and economic policies and what is related thereof to imports and exports, and the general administrative policy of the State which aims at the reorganisation of the main governmental departments in a way which would enable them to participate as far as possible in the execution of the plan.

Thus it can be seen that the issuance of the Second Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development is considered as a beginning of a new era in the life of this Country, and this is an era of fruitful and constructive work which is clear in its planning , coordinated partly and wholly, and aiming in its targets.

This is an era of sacred struggle against backwardness and for a better life and a happier future for our people and humanity.

August , 1966

MINISTER OF PLANNING

ABDUL-HAMID EL-HASSAN

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TIME FRAMEWORK OF THE PLAN :

The Second Five Year Plan is considered as the second of the five-year plans implemented in this Country.

In the year 1960 the execution of the First Five Year Plan started and lasted till the end of the year 1965.

By the beginning of the year 1966, the Second Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development was ratified in order to be executed in a period of five years starting from the beginning of the year 1966 and ending at the end of the year 1970.

PART ONE

MAIN SCOPE OF THE PLAN

C H A P T E R I

GENERAL TARGETS OF THE PLAN

The general targets of the plan have been defined on one hand in the light of the outcome of the analitical studies which showed cases of disequilibrium and structural disorder from which the Syrian economy suffers, and on the other hand in the light of the objectives of the groups of the community with regard to building an economic foundation which would support the socialist structure and make material and cultural requirements available to all citizens.

Accordingly, the targets of the Plan have been defined as follows :

1- The realisation of a continuous self-supported development which would lead to an uplift of the economic and social welfare of the Syrian people.

2- Directing the Syrian Arab Community scientifically towards a progressive socialist community based on encouraging and developing socialist work and production, and introducing objective and productive connections, and continuously abolishing features of exploitation of man by man and providing equal opportunities to all citizens.

3- Increasing the net domestic product by an average rate of 7.2% per annum.

4- Raising agricultural production, increasing the use of modern agricultural machinery to a widespread level and making full use of all water resources to support irrigated agriculture.

5- Improving the industrial sector to cope with the natural and agricultural potentialities of the Country in order to secure industries which would provide substitutes for imported goods, and raise the possibilities of export.

6- Raising per capita productivity of the population and creating new human technical abilities in order to combat unemployment in all its forms especially disguised unemployment.

7- Developing the rural community and raising its standard by means of an increase in social services and opportunities for work, and the abolition of illiteracy.

8- Setting up the bases which would secure comprehensive scientific progress.

9- Improving the regional distribution of factors of production.

10- Strengthening the security of the State against imperialism and Zionism.

11- Participation in achieving economic integration among Arab Countries as a first step towards a comprehensive Arab unity.

From these general targets which comprise the various economic and social aspects of life, the following detailed targets of the Plan have been derived.

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CHAPTER II

NATIONAL INCOME TARGETS

The result of development is an increase in production and income, and this increase in production and income means an increase in goods and services available to members of the community.

Meeting people's needs for goods and services of various kinds cannot be achieved except by increasing production, and this increase in production is the basis for increasing the national income. Hence the interests of the working class are directly connected with the increase in production and income. The Plan has stated that it is necessary to double the national income in ten years and has specified that the Second Five Year Plan should participate in achieving this target by means of an increase in income of 7.2% per annum.

To put it in a more precise way, it can be said that the value of the net domestic product at market price in the base year (*) has been estimated at 3695 million Syrian Pounds, and the regular pattern of its development has been defined as follows :

	Net domestic Product at market price	
Year	L.S. Million	Index Numbers
Base	3695	100.0
1966	3923	106.2
1967	4215	114.1
1968	4529	122.6
1969	4867	131.7
1970	5230	141.5

This means that the national income will increase during five years by 41.5%, and this increase will be used on one hand to provide citizens' needs and on the other hand to construct productive forces as will be explained later.

(*) It should be pointed out that the value of the net product in the base year does not coincide with the real value of the net product in the year 1965. This is due to obtaining the value of the base year by means of taking the arithmetic mean of income in the sectors of agriculture, commerce, finance and transportation during the years 1960-1964 together with figures of income in other sectors in the year 1964; then the expected development for the year 1965 was added at 1963 prices and at a rate of 4% in order to express the natural level of income in the base year because the income of some sectors varies according to rain-fall the thing which necessitated the elimination of non-structural fluctuations in income when choosing the base year.

C H A P T E R III

PRIVATE CONSUMPTION TARGETS

The welfare of individuals and societies is closely linked with the quantity and quality of goods and services which they consume. In fixing the consumption targets of the Plan, it was aimed to raise the standard of living of citizens and to increase the private consumption by 6.5 per cent per annum. This implies that the value of goods and services available for private consumption and which is estimated at 2570 million Syrian Pounds will increase during the years of the Plan as follows :

Y e a r	Private Consumption (L.S. Million)	Index Number
Base	2570	100.0
1966	2719	105.8
1967	2913	113.3
1968	3096	120.5
1969	3299	128.4
1970	3517	136.9

C H A P T E R IV

PUBLIC CONSUMPTION TARGETS

Public consumption represents current governmental expenditure on goods and services and it comprises salaries and wages and expenditure on consumer goods, education, health, justice and internal and external security.

Although citizens may benefit directly or indirectly from these services, the Plan has limited the increase in government expenditure at a rate of 5per cent per annum in order to make a larger portion of the public sector savings available for development and accordingly public consumption will increase as follows :

Year	Public Consumption (L.S. Million)	Index Number
Base	660	100.0
1966	693	105.0
1967	728	110.3
1968	764	115.8
1969	802	121.5
1970	842	127.6

It should be pointed out that the figures of public consumption do not coincide with the figures of the State Ordinary Budget for two reasons :

1- Figures of the ordinary budget comprise, in addition to public consumption, some transfers and credits set for capital formation which is not included in the ordinary public consumption account.

2- Figures of public consumption comprise some expenditure which is not included in the ordinary budget of the State such as ordinary non-development expenditures of municipalities.

C H A P T E R V

EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY TARGETS

The population during the years of the Plan has been estimated on the basis of the accepted rate of population growth which is 22 per thousand. The labour force has been estimated on the basis of its relationship to the structure of man-power and its development. N e w employment opportunities have been based on the projects and investments included in the Plan.

It has been found out that the Plan will make employment available for 230 thousand new workmen. In the following table, we find the increase in population, man power, labour force and new employment opportunities during the years of the Plan:

Year	Population (Thousand)	Man Power (Thousand)	Labour Force (Thousand)	New employment opportunities
Base	5062	2865	1295	34681
1966	5173	2927	1323	42685
1967	5287	2992	1352	44712
1968	5402	3057	1381	46260
1969	5522	3125	1412	47594
1970	5643	3193	1443	48767

It is clear that the aim of combating unemployment and creating new employment opportunities for all those willing to work is one of the most important targets of the Plan. This is because a socialist society cannot be built up unless the public sector, which is the leading sector of development, makes employment available for those willing to work and this is what the Development Plan has aimed at.

The Plan has considered the increase in employment opportunities as insufficient for achieving the required increase in production, thus it insisted on the necessity for a maximum increase in productivity by means of education, training and improvement of ways and means of production.

CHAPTER VI

TARGETS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The development of foreign trade reflects the stages of growth through which the Country passes. Each of the stages of growth requires special structure and development of foreign trade, and the size and structure of this development have been defined in the Development Plan on the basis of development in the sizes and structures of private and public consumption, capital formation and production targets of various sectors. Accordingly, the development in the sizes of imports and exports has been planned as follows :

Year	Imports (L.S. Million)	Exports (L.S.Million)
Base	910	880
1966	1042	910
1967	1052	915
1968	1062	934
1969	1113	989
1970	1152	1064

In fixing the rate of exports increase at 20.9 per cent from the base year, the Plan has taken into consideration the necessity of securing the biggest portion of the Plan requirements of foreign currency by means of exports. On the other hand, in fixing the rate of imports increase at 26.6 per cent from the base year, the Plan has taken into consideration the requirements of the increase in capital formation in particular, in addition to the requirements of production for intermediate goods, and the expected increase in private and public consumption.

C H A P T E R VII

INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

The investment programme (or in other words allocations that have been fixed by the Plan to be spent on its projects of irrigation, agriculture, industry, transport and services) is considered as one of the main means used in executing the Plan and achieving its objectives. The investment programme can be considered as the back-bone of the Plan because it makes clear the size of expenditure for every sector and the projects included in that particular sector and their yearly distribution and elaboration.

The size of investment necessary for the Second Five Year Plan has been fixed at L.S. 4955 million distributed on the years of the Plan as follows :

Y e a r :	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
L.S.Million:	807	887	987	1095	1179

The amount of this investment has been also distributed on the various economic sectors in a way that would ensure achieving the objectives of these sectors as follows :

Economic Sectors	Investments (LS.Thousand)	%
1- The Euphrates Dam	650 655	13.1
2- Irrigation and Land Reclamation	305 209	6.2
3- Agriculture	436 315	8.8
4- Industry and Mining	398 545	8.0
5- Fuel and Power	611 951	12.4
6- Transport and Communications	894 287	18.0
7- Public utilities and Community Work	1278 186	25.8
8- Services	379 852	7.7
GRAND TOTAL ...	4955 ...	100.0

The preference which the Plan has given to productive projects rather than to other projects can be seen from this table, because the shares of the sectors of the Euphrates, irrigation and land reclamation, agriculture, industry and mining, fuel and power and transport and communications has amounted to L.S. 3297 million in the Five Years of the Plan, and this sum forms 66.5% of the total investments because productive projects form the main support in the process of income development and in the gradual expansion in spending on service projects.

The Euphrates Dam project has been alloted L.S. 651 million or 13.1% of total investments because this project is considered one of the most important and vital projects in our country which would take a great part in developing the various sectors of the Syrian Arab economy. The two sectors of irrigation and land reclamation and agriculture have been alloted L.S. 741 million, or 15% of total investments, of which L.S. 291 million is for small and big irrigation projects which would be elaborated by the State, in addition to L.S. 450 million from the private sector for private irrigation projects.

Then the sector of industry, mining, power and fuel has been alloted L.S. 1011 million, or 20.4% of total investments; and the share of the private sector in industry and mining amounts to L.S. 50 million.

The transport and communication sector is one of the leading sectors with regard to the amount allotted to it which is L.S. 894 million or 18% of total investments of the Plan, and the private sector's share of this amount has been L.S. 125 million. The importance of these investments in the above mentioned sector appears in the necessity of linking areas of production and consumption together with areas of imports and exports, and in this sphere the execution of the rail-way project of Kamishly-Aleppo-Lattakia plays a leading role.

The Plan has taken great care with the sectors of public utilities, housing and services which have been allotted L.S. 1658 million or 33.5% of total investments, and out of this amount the private sector has L.S. 876 million. This shows the greatness of the social objectives which the Plan aims at achieving in order to increase , improve and diversify the present services.

These investments will increase the national income by 41.5% and the economic sectors will participate in realising this increase as follows :

1- Irrigation, agriculture and land reclamation sector 27.9 %

2- Industry, mining, fuel and power sector 30.6 %

3- Transport and Communication sector 10.6 %

4- Public utilities and community work sector 19.0 %

5- Services sector 11.9 %

This shows again the importance which the Plan has given to the increase in the industrial and agricultural incomes in order to develop the industrial and agricultural sectors in a way which would ensure fixing income in addition to the required increase in it.

C H A P T E R VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND THE PRIVATE SECTORS

The required investments during the years of the Plan have been distributed between the public and private sectors as follows :

Sector	Investments (L.S. Thousand)	%
Public	3 454 437	69.7
Private	1 500 563	30.3
T o t a l	4 955 000	100 0

This distribution reveals two facts :

The first is the leading role which has been given to the public sector in the process of development.

The second fact is the special importance which has been given to the private sector in the sectors of agriculture, housing, tourism, contracting and services.

The Plan considers that cooperation between the public sector, cooperative sector, mixed sector and the private sector in the process of development is a basic matter, and it considers too that the role of the public sector is a leading role in the process of development.

C H A P T E R IX

FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIRED BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENTS

As stated earlier, the investments of the public sector have amounted to L.S. 3,454,437,000 and the foreign and local currency required by these investments on the basis of project nature and local production is as follows :

Currency	Investments (L.S. Thousand)	%
Local	1 515 754	43.9
Foreign	1 938 683	56.1
Total Investments	3 454 437	100.0

There is no wonder that these investments require such a high percentage of foreign currency,because the process of capital formation, especially in an agricultural country as ours where production of machinery and equipmont has not been started yet, requires considerable imports of industrial machinery and equipment.

It is shown hereunder the distribution of investments of the public sector according to sectors and currencies:

(L.S. Thousand)

S e c t o r s	Local Currency	Foreign Currency	T o t a l
1. The Euphrates Dam	326 585	324 070	650 655
2. Irrigation and Land Reclamation	121 034	34 175	155 209
3. Agriculture	58 757	77 558	136 315
4. Industry, mining, Power and Fuel	301 577	658 919	960 496
5. Transport	309 762	459 525	769 287
6. Public Utilities	270 034	122 589	392 623
7. Services	43 005	57 350	100 355
8. Community Work	85 000	25 000	110 000
9. Payment of Public debt instalments	-	179 497	179 497
T O T A L	1 515 754	1 938 683	3 454 431

C H A P T E R V

FINANCING THE PLAN

The Plan has depended for financing it on two main sources:

1 - National Savings
2 - External credit facilities.

1 - NATIONAL SAVINGS

The size of net national savings in the base year reached L.S. 508 million, this meant that the ratio of net savings to the net national product in the base year was 13.6%

The net national product in the base year which is L.S. 3738 million has been calculated by adding the revenues of factors of production, which are L.S. 43 million, to the net domestic product at market price which is L.S. 3695 million.

The Plan has stated the necessity of increasing the above ratio from 13.6% to 17.0% in the fifth year. This means that total net savings will be during the years of the Plan L.S. 3511 million; but if we take gross savings with transfers during the years of the Plan then the figures will be as follows :

- Net savings out of the product	3511
- Capital depreciation	955
- Net external transfers	328
	L.S. 4 794 million

2 - EXTERNAL CREDIT FACILITIES

External Credit facilities to be obtained during the Plan have been estimated at L.S. 957 million, and this estimation has been based on agreements of economic and technical cooperation, and on projects contracted on, according to the following table:

Sectors	Credit Facilities (L.S. Thousand)
1. The Euphrates Dam	324 000
2. Irrigation and Land Reclamation	52 400
3. Agriculture	62 600
4. Industry, Mining, Fuel and Power	270 528
5. Transport	243 333
6. Public Utilities	1 324
7. Services	2 485
8. Community Work	-
9. Payment of Public Debt Instalments	-

National savings together with credit facilities will be used in financing investments of the Plan and external payments arising from putting into force agreements related to development projects.

CHAPTER XI

Revenues of the Public Sector

Resources of the public sector during the years of the Plan have been estimated at L.S. 3454.437 million which would come from the sources stated hereafter according to the years of the Plan .

Economic surpluses from 54.1 % of total resources of the public sector. From this percentage can be seen the extent to which development financing depends on the outcome of productive effort. The percentage of other surpluses and loans is 18.2% of total resources; while the percentage of external credit facilities is 27.7% and this percentage complies with the wish of the State in distributing the burdens of development between the present and the coming generations.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR
DURING THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

(L.S. Thousand)

S e c t o r	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966/1970
A-ECONOMIC SURPLUSES						
1-Financial and Banking Sector	69831	77194	79442	81912	84480	392859
2-Public Utilities Sector	74458	74726	75118	75489	75801	375592
3-Commercial Sector	31000	22865	33646	36116	39220	172847
4-Fuel and Power Sector	38950	43848	47839	58315	61491	250443
5-Transport Sector	21669	17319	26243	34467	38233	137931
6-Building Sector	15900	17360	18383	11472	20631	91746
7-Industrial Sector	27682	27249	30796	30259	31241	147227
8-Services Sector	1753	1846	1949	2017	2103	9668
9-Exploitation of Syrian Oil	-	-	-	100000	100000	200000
10-Participation of Fertilizers Factory	-	-	-	15000	15000	30000
11- " " New Industrial Projects	-	-	-	25000	35000	60000
TOTAL of Economic Surpluses	281243	292407	313416	478047	503200	1868313
B-OTHER SURPLUSES						
-Public Debt Fund Surplus						
a) Direct Surplus of the Fund	13973	1523	16738	19787	22701	88249
b)Cost depreciation of Irrigation net-work	1120	2320	4520	6820	6820	21600
-Administration Sector	2070	1134	1134	1133	1075	6546
-Exceptional Resources	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	250000
-Other Resources (Surplus brought forward from 1965)	31500	-	-	-	-	31500
-Banking facilities from the banking system	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	30000
-Credit facilities obtained in local currency against external transactions	10000	17000	-	-	-	27000
-Participation of Lattakia Municipality in pumping El-Sin water to Lattakia	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
-Revenue of Tuberculosis Stamp	-	500	500	500	500	2000
TOTAL of Other Surpluses	115663	93184	79892	85240	88096	462075

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S e c t o r	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966/1970
C-LOANS AND CREDIT FACILITIES						
-Loans						167379
-Credit Facilities						956670
TOTAL of Loans and Credit Facilities						1124049
GRAND TOTAL OF RESOURCES (A + B + C)						3454437

C H A P T E R XII

BALANCING OF THE PLAN

Balancing of a plan is one of its most important features and a basic condition for its success. Balancing of the Second Five Year Plan appears mainly between sources and then utilisation in the Plan as a whole and in its annual allocations as it is shown hereunder :

Sources	Value (L.S. Million)	Applications	Value (L.S. Million)
Net product at market price	22 764	Private consumption	15 544
		Public consumption	3 829
Capital Depreciation	955	Aggregate Capital Formation	4 955
Imports	5 421	Exports	4 812
TOTAL	29 140	TOTAL	29 140

This balancing appears too in each year of the Plan, and in the external relations by equalizing total values of exports, net returns of factors of production and current transfers with total values of imports and surplus of the Country on current account as follows :

Sources	Value (L.S. Million)	Applications	Value (L.S.Million)
Exports	4 812	Imports	5 421
Net returns of factors of production	120	Surplus of the Country on Current account	- 161
Current transfers	328		
T o t a l	5 260	T o t a l	5 260

This is in addition to other material and labour balancings aspects.

C H A P T E-R XIII

THE PLAN AND THE CITIZEN

The objective of this Plan is to secure a decent standard of living which is worthy of the citizen's dignity by means of increasing the quantities of available commodities, and creating educational, health, housing, social and recreational services.

Thus, it can be seen that the yearly per capita income will increase during the years of the Plan from L.S.739 in the base year to L.S.931 in the fifth year; and the per capita consumption will increase from L.S.638 in the base year to L.S.772 in the fifth year. Also, the objective of this Plan is to secure work for every citizen and to ensure his getting the full reward of his work and the value of his effort.

This Plan aims at making all citizens feel secure in a prosperous future in which material abundence will come about and good morals will prevail.

Every citizen has a personal and national objective in the execution of this Plan which participates in contributing to the happiness of the citizens of this Country which is a part of our Arab home-land.

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PART TWO

SECTORAL TARGETS & PROJECTS

C H A P T E R I

IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURE

The agricultural sector is still the main source for capital formation by means of securing a net increase in agricultural production which could be used wholly or partly in establishing new industries. Agricultural development on the other hand helps in making a part of the factors of production available to be transferred for use in other sectors.

The Second Five Year Plan aims, with regard to the sectors of irrigation and agriculture, at realising the following general objectives:

1- Transferring the largest possible area of arid or uncultivated land at present into irrigated land.

2- Improving the irrigation of areas which are being irrigated at present by means of technically and economically unsuitable methods.

3- Reclamation of the largest possible area of arid cultivable land which is at present cultivated in incorrect methods.

4- Undertaking a comprehensive and final study of the underground water in Syria in order to regulate its exploitation, in addition to making use of wasted flood water by erecting small dams.

5- Fixing agricultural production growth and ridding it of accute seasonal fluctuations.

6- Increasing productivity and production, especially of consumer food stuffs, and meeting needs of local industry for raw materials, and reducing imports of the Country.

7- Realizing a structural balance in the agricultural and anemal products and sectors.

8- Improving the social and economic conditions of desert inhabitants and animal husbandry.

9- Realizing agricultural integration by the application of proper crop rotation and animal husbandry and the diversification of farm agricultural products.

10- Supporting agricultural cooperative activities, in production and marketing, and supporting small peasants economically and socially.

C H A P T E R II

EUPHRATES DAM, IRRIGATION AND LAND RECLAMATION SECTOR

Agricultural production is still subject to severe fluctuations as a result of numerous natural factors the most important of which are the differences in the quantities of yearly rainfalls and in the distribution of these quantities during the season of growth from year to year.

Thus the objectives of increasing and, to some extent, stabilizing agricultural production call for making available the necessary water for irrigating agricultural lands in order to be exploited to the fullest possible extent. Cultivable lands in the country may be divided as follows :

671,000	hectares	Irrigated lands
6,322,000	"	Arid lands
1,891,000	"	Uncultivated land at present
8,884,000	hectares	

This means that the irrigated lands do not exceed 7.5% of total cultivable lands, or 10.5% of exploited lands. On estimating available water resources, we find out that it is possible to irrigate 2.5 million hectares which equal three times the irrigated areas at present.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The Second Five Year Plan aims, in the irrigation sector, at increasing the irrigated area by 63,500 hectares, thus this area will be 735,000 hectares in the year 1970.

The Plan aims too at beginning the execution of the Euphrates project which will double the irrigated area in the years after the Plan, and will irrigate a new area of 530,000 hectares in the Belikh and Euphrates basin, in addition to generating 1.55 milliard Kwh of electricity per year.

In addition to the irrigation of the above mentioned areas, the Plan aims at the reclamation of 200,000 hectares of arid land . While it is expected that the private sector will expand in irrigation by additional 50,000 hectares till the end of the period of the Plan.

INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

The Second Five Year Plan has allotted L.S.645 million to the Euphrates project alone for beginning with the execution of the dam and the power plant, and for the exploitation of the pilot project. The Plan allotted too L.S. 155.2 million for finishing already started irrigation projects, erecting small dams and completing other irrigation studies.

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES

In the year 1970 the yearly income from the part which will be exploited within the Euphrates Dam project is estimated at L.S. 12 million, and the completion of other irrigation projects will lead to an increase in the national income of L.S. 45.4 million in the year 1970.

The number of workers necessary for the execution of the irrigation projects is estimated at 35,000 workers, and the operation of these projects will employ 30,000 agricultural workers in the public and private sectors.

The following is a review of some projects of the irrigation sector which will be executed during the years of the Second Five Year Plan:

1 - THE EUPHRATES PROJECT

This project aims at building a dam on the Euphrates River for storing 11.2 milliard cubic meters of water sufficient for irrigating 530,000 hectares of fertile land in the valley of the Euphrates and the Belikh, and for generating 1.55 milliard KWH per year from a plant with a capacity of 800 mega-watts. The cost of the dam is L.S.580 million and the cost of the power plant is L.S. 535,000 while the networks of irrigation and drainage for the whole project will cost L.S. 1113 million.

Out of these amounts a sum of L.S. 645 million has been allocated for starting the execution of the dam and the power plant after the completion of studies during the First Five Year Plan, and for the execution of the pilot project and its exploitation during the years of the Second Five Year Plan, after the completion of the first stage of the project in the year 1972.

This vital project will lead to agricultural development and profound social transformation all over the Country, and it will affect the development of the other various economic sectors.

2 - OTHER IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE PROJECTS

The Plan aims at completing the Ghab and Asharneh project, the biggest part of which was completed during the years of the First Plan, and Rouge, Al-Sinn and Yarmouk projects. The Plan aims too at executing Al-Manageer project at

Hassakeh, completing Al-Sayal project at Abou-Kamal, continuing with the execution of the project of irrigating the Southern frontier area and going on with the delimitation and registration of property in order to increase agricultural production.

3 - OTHER PROJECTS OF WATER RESOURCES

There are projects which aim at studying other water resources and making use of them such as the small dams project to which the Plan has given special preference owing to its economic and social effect in the distant and dry districts. This project comprises the building of 61 small dams distributed in the various Syrian provinces with the purpose of securing drinking and irrigation water for the districts which are far from water resources, and in order to keep away winter floods from lands and properties and to replenish subterranean water. The area which these small dams will irrigate is estimated at 20,000 hectares, while their cost is L.S. 32 million.

The project of prospecting subterranean water which costs L.S. 9.5 million comprises the making of comprehensive and final studies for the basins of Damascus, the Orontes, Aleppo and the Syrian coast in order to estimate the quantities of subterranean water and to define its places and quality and to study its relationship with surface water and to erect fixed inspection stations for surface and subterranean water.

There are other projects for keeping away floods and for purchasing equipment for maintaining and cleaning irrigation networks, and the construction of a siphon on the irrigation canal of Homs-Hama.

CHAPTER III

AGRICULTURE

Despite the change to which the Syrian economic structure was subjected in the last few years the agricultural sector still occupies an important position in this structure among other sectors such as industry, transport and others. Apparently, this sector will keep its importance for a long period of time for two reasons. The first is that the natural agricultural resources form a high percentage of the total natural resources of the Country. The second is that a great part of the agricultural resources is still technically and economically not fully

PROJECTS OF THE EUPHRATES, IRRIGATION AND LAND RECLAMATION SECTOR

(L.S. Thousand)

Name of Project	Investments of the Projects during the Plan			Revenue of the projects		Realised Objectives
	Local Currency	Foreign Currency	Total Investments	In 1970	At full-operation	
-The Euphrates Dam	321 000	324 000	645 000	12 000	685 000	Irrigation of 15,000 ha.
-Khabour (Studies)	70	-	70	-	-	-
-Ghab and Asharneh	44 050	4 200	48 250	12 350	12 350	Irrigation of 19,000 ha.
-Rouge	400	-	400	325	325	Construction of the Road
-Sinn	2 065	500	2 565	6 900	6 900	Irrigation of 2,100 ha.
-Yarmouk	1 205	1 400	2 605	2 687	2 687	Construction of Roads & Buildings
-Irrigation of the Southern Frontiers Areas	30 000	8 000	38 000	2 200	2 200	Irrigation of 3,000 ha.
-Protection of Homs from floods	400	-	400	Social and economic benefits which cannot be estimated		
-Protection of Palmyra from floods	25	-	25	" " "	" " " " "	
-Expropriation of the Upper Orontes	62	-	62			
-Equipment for the maintenance of irrigation networks	-	1 300	1 300	500	500	
- Construction of a siphon on the irrigation canal of Homs-Hama	400	100	500	Social & economic benefits which cannot be estimated		
-Small Dams and Desert Wells	22 500	9 500	32 000	10 000	12 000	Irrigation of 20,000 ha.
-Water Resources Studies	5 450	3 800	9 250			Studies
-Ghab Development	2 272	3 600	5 872			
-Completion of the Sayal Project	85	175	260	750	750	Irrigation of 1,000 ha.
-Al-Manageer Irrigation Project	1 400	600	2 000	950	950	Irrigation of 3,300 ha.
-De-limitation and Registration of property	3 000	1 000	4 000	3 500	14 000	Reclamation of 200,000 ha. of arid land
-Administrative Expenditure for the projects	13 305	-	13 305	-	-	-
T O T A L	447 619	358 245	805 864	52 162	747 662	63,500 irrigated hectares 200,000 arid hectares

The agricultural sector in Syria is characterized by the improvement in methods and returns of agricultural production, while methods of animal production remain primitive. This sector is characterized too by development and change in relationships of production and land holding, and by the potentialities of improvement and increase in production.

The activities of this sector include field crops, vegetables, fruits and animal products. As a result of executing the projects of the first agricultural plan, the agricultural income has increased by 38%, and the number of agricultural workers has increased by 141,000 workers or 28% of the total agricultural labour force. Whereas the production objectives realized in the First Five Year Plan are estimated to have been executed from 124% for barley to 100% for cotton and 30% for sugar beet, and these percentages were included in the objectives of the first plan for agricultural production.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

If irrigation projects aim generally at horizontal expansion in order to increase the irrigated area, agricultural projects aim basically at vertical expansion by increasing production per hectare of cultivated arid and irrigated land .

The First Five Year Plan gave special importance to the increase in agricultural production, thus the Second Five Year Plan has given special importance to projects of increasing animal production and supporting it in addition to continuing with programmes of increasing agricultural productivity with which the First Plan had started.

With regard to field crops the Plan aims at increasing the production of cotton by 33%, wheat by 63%, sugar beet by 428% and other field crops by percentages ranging from 20% for lentils and chick peas to 170% for maise and pea-nuts.

As for green fodder , the Plan aims at increasing its production 20 times in order to secure ,for animal husbandry the increasing demand for fodder .

With regard to fruit trees, the Plan includes an increase in production of fruit ranging from 56% for grapes and almonds to 177% for citrus fruit.

As for animal production, the Plan aims at increasing sheep by 19%, and the production of milk and wool by 24%, poultry by 28% and eggs by 36% from the base year (1965).

INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

Aggregate investments of L.S. 136.3 million have been allocated for agricultural development in the Second Five Year Plan. Out of these investments, L.S. 91.4 million are for building grain silos and the remaining L.S. 45 million for other agricultural projects. The projects have been classified in groups aiming at the support of the agrarian structure, expansion of agricultural education, livestock development and protection, agricultural research, forestry, projects of factors improving production, desert projects and projects of utilizing lands of the agrarian reform.

OBJECTIVES OF INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

The projects of agricultural development together with measures of the Second Plan will bring about an estimated increase in income of L.S. 446 million in the year 1970.

These projects will require 35,000 workers to be employed permanently in tree planting, livestock breeding and other projects in addition to 60,000 workers to be employed in projects of horizontal expansion for irrigation and land reclamation.

The following is a review of the most important projects and programmes of the agricultural plan :

1- Programme of support of the Agrarian Structure :

This includes the construction of districts, units and centres for guidance, establishing agricultural cooperatives and supporting agricultural statistics and it includes the establishment of an institute of research and training for guidance and cooperation. L.S. 5 million have been allotted for these projects.

2- Programme of Agricultural Education :

This programme includes the completion of agricultural schools the construction and equipping of which was started during the First Five Year Plan in Dara'a, Kamishly, Bouka, Salamiya and Deir-Ez-Zor.

3- Programme of Livestock Development and Protection :

This programme includes the completion of fish and livestock development centres at Deir El-Hajar, Fedio and Ain Attakah, in addition to the erection of a production unit at Wadi Al-Gharib and the construction of goat and centre station in Damascus. The Plan has allotted L.S. 6 million for fish projects in the country.

4- Programme of Agricultural Research :

According to this programme, the Ministry of Agriculture will carry out special research on cotton, wheat, barley, plant protection, sugar beet, soil fertility, irrigation and drainage. The Ministry will also complete the Research and Experiment Centres in Damascus and Aleppo which were started during the First Five Year Plan.

5- Programme of Forestry :

This includes the opening of forest roads and fire prevention lanes.

6- Programme of Improving Factors :

This programme is concerned with the improvement of wheat and potato seeds and the development of field crops and fertilization and the support of general irradication of insects and pests.

7- Programme of Desert Services :

This is concerned with the continuation of the project for water and feed provision for desert sheep.

8- Programme of Cattle and Poultry Stations :

This programme includes the construction of new cattle stations in Aleppo and Hasaka and the completion of the two stations of Al-Ghab and Deir-Ez-Zor.

9- Exploitation of Lands of Agrarian Reform :

This programme includes the exploitation of Ghab and Rouge lands and the erection of fixed centres in them, purchasing agricultural machinery and supervision of agricultural exploitation of the State irrigation projects.

10- Grain Silos Programme :

The Plan aims at executing the construction of eleven grain silos distributed in the Country for grain storage. This project was started during the First Plan and became ready for execution as from the beginning of the year 1967.

This project comprises the construction of a network of silos for storing grains with an aggregate capacity of 325,000 tons, in order to keep a reserve in Syria for facing acute seasonal production fluctuations. While the good keeping of grains saves 5 to 15% of the harvest which gets wasted as a result of insects and dampness; and the value of this loss is now estimated

at about L.S. 14 million per annum. It is nearly impossible to control storing and distribution of production and imports according to the needs of consumption without such a network of silos distributed in suitable regions, this is in addition to the treatment of grains at the silos, the thing which will open new markets for the Syrian wheat which would be after treatment clean and free of impurities.

The project aims at building grand silos in the regions of production and medium-sized silos for storing regional reserves and small silos in the centres of sowing seeds in order to select and treat seeds which would be distributed on farmers for improving production. The project includes too the construction of three fodder centres in order to secure the needs of the country for good fodder.

The cost of these silos is L.S. 91 million.

PROJECTS OF AGRICULTURE

Investments during the years of the Plan (L.S. Thousand)			
Name of Investment Programme	Local Currency	Foreign Currency	Total Investments
-Support of Agrarian Structure	2782	2208	4990
-Agricultural Education	1036	1198	2234
-Livestock Breeding and Protection	4523	6874	11397
-Agricultural Research	2703	1718	3361
-Forestry	825	175	1000
-Factors improving Production	3102	928	4030
-Desert Services	2239	377	2616
-Cattle & Poultry Stations	5710	4455	10165
-Exploitation of Projects	1887	1315	3202
-Grain Silos	33950	58400	92350
T o t a l	58757	77558	136315

PRODUCTION OBJECTIVES

Crop	Increase %	Crop	Increase %
Irrigated Cotton	33	Onions	76
Dry-farming Wheat	40	Vegetables	28
Irrigated Wheat	63	Citrus Fruit	177
Sugar Beet	428	Apples	100
Sorghum	15	Apricots	111
Yellow Maize	186	Olives	83
Tobacco	67	Grapes	76
Broad Beans	155	Sheep	19
Pea-Nuts	170	Milk	24
Green Fodder	1983	Wool	20
Potatoes	85	Eggs	36
Tomatoes	38		

CHAPTER IV

INDUSTRY

The Second Five Year Plan aims in the sector of industry at the following :

1- Reorganisation of industry by substituting socialist production relationships for capitalist relationship.

2- Support of industrial structure by establishing a centre for industrial research and industrial experiments and another centre for development of management and productivity.

3- Giving improtance to geological survey and starting of systematic prospection works.

4- Creation of extractive mining industries.

5- Creation of a petroleum industry integrated with regard to survey, prospection, exploitation, transport and refining.

6- Creation of a basic mining industry.

7- Enhancing major industrial projects.

8- Support and development of agricultural industries.

9- Support of transformative industries and projects of the industrial public sector.

10- Support of electrical industry with regard to generation, transmission and distribution, owing to the leading role which it plays in reducing industrial costs and in preparation for utilizing the electrical energy which will be produced by the Euphrates Dam.

The investments of the Second Plan, in conformity with the Construction-Period Programme, aim at expanding the industrial sector. The strategy of industrialisation has fixed the priorities of the industrial projects execution, taking into consideration the following :

a- Situation of mine wealth in the Country.

b- Making power available for production and consumption.

c- Agricultural development requirements.

d- Increasing exports and decreasing imports.

e- Strengthening defensive power.

f- Integration with the Arab Countries and the requirements of the Arab Common Market.

The following are details of the most important projects of the industrial sector during the years of the Second Five Year Plan.

INDUSTRIAL, MINING AND GEOLOGICAL PROJECTS IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Second Five Year Plan included a number of major industrial projects of a great importance in developing the Syrian Country. When putting down these projects it was taken into consideration the utilization of the most important available natural wealth, such as phosphate, salt, clay and hydro-carbon materials, in order to secure raw materials for the various industrial projects which achieve an agricultural revolution in area, quantity and quality, for the realisation of industrialisation which has been stated in the Construction-Period Programme of the Regime. It was taken into consideration too the processing of agricultural products which are abundant in the Country and which have not already been processed such as onions and other agricultural products. The industrial plan has also included other projects having direct relationship to the realisation of welfare for the citizens and of a large part of their needs which have come about as a result of social and economic development, such as the projects of factories of water meters, electricity meters, dry batteries, iron rods and other projects necessary for envisaging new needs resulting from this development; there are in

addition to the project of modern automatic flour mills which will put an end to the problems of keeping flour for times of crises which may arise during years of meagre rainfall which the country faces, and the project of technical bakeries which is considered as a pilot experiment on the success of which depends the spreading of such bakeries all over the Country for making available clean bread made by the most modern technical methods.

If we cast a general look at the industrial projects which will be executed during the period of the Second Five Year Plan, we clearly find out the inter-relationship importance and integration of these projects with regard to the rest of the projects of the Plan in the various sectors. The projects of chemical fertilizers for instance integrate in two directions with petroleum projects and projects of irrigation and land reclamation which will lead to an increase in cultivated lands and an increase in demand for fertilizers, and they will also lead to an increase in production of already cultivated land. As the production of some crops will increase in excess of the Country's needs, the Plan has considered projects for processing the surplus of agricultural products for exportation . This will increase the amounts of foreign currency and make available the necessary foreign exchange for financing the projects of the Plan; this is in addition to creating opportunities of work for a large number of citizens of the Country.

Some of these projects will be discussed hereunder with some detail.

PROJECTS OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS

Need for chemical fertilizers is increasing progressively as a result of a number of factors, the most important of which is the continuous expansion in the cultivated areas of which especially the irrigated, and the increase in cultural and agricultural knowledge in the rural areas and that is especially so after the Syrian farmer has realised the increase in productivity when fertilizers are used. The quantity which is being consumed by the Country at present is estimated at about 70,000 tons of various types of fertilizers of which nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers form the greater part. This quantity which in fact equals only 1/13 of the quantity which should actually be consumed. This quantity is entirely imported from abroad and the Country pays the greater part of its value of about L.S. 14 million in hard currency.

As the need for fertilizers will be increasing during the period of the Second Five Year Plan, as a result of the execution of the various irrigation and land reclamation projects, especially the Euphrates Dam project, the Second Five Year Plan has resorted to the erection of two large projects for manufacturing chemical fertilizers and which are the Nitrogen Fertilizer Factory (Calmitro Factory) and the Phosphate Fertilizer Factory (Triple Super Phosphate Factory). These two factories will secure a great part, estimated at about 250,000 tons, of the yearly needs of the Country for fertilizers and the value of this quantity is about L.S. 50 million. This will enable the Country to save about L.S. 40 million which otherwise would be paid in hard currency. In addition, the reports of the technical authorities at the Ministry of Agriculture have proved that the process of fertilization leads to an increase in agricultural returns equals to the double of the value of the fertilizers used. This means that every one Syrian Pound used in fertilization will result in a net additional profit of one Syrian Pound, consequently the increase in agricultural income resulting from fertilization is equal to fifty million Syrian Pounds. These two projects will create work opportunities for about 800 workers. The following are details of these two projects:

1- NITROGEN FERTILIZER FACTORY

This factory is composed of a number of units for the production of the various elements which enter into the composition of nitrogen fertilizer. These units are: ammonia production unit, nitric acid production unit and calnitro production unit, in addition to the other auxiliary units such as the mechanical workshop and the central laboratory.

The production of this factory is based on making use of the gasoline, which is produced by Homs Refinery, in making nitrogen fertilizer instead of exporting this material abroad at very low prices. In addition to the benefit of this project to the agricultural sector with regard to the increase in yield , i t i n s u r e s , from the industrial aspect only, a n income estimated at about L.S. 19 million per annum, and it provides employment for 400 workers.

The Second Five Year Plan has allotted L.S.71.9 million for the execution of this project. The factory is expected to begin production at the beginning of 1969 with a production capacity of 148,500 tons of nitrogen fertilizer (Calnitro) per annum.

2- PHOSPHATE PROJECT

This project comprises two parts, the first is the exploitation of mine phosphate rocks by extracting them in considerable quantities from their mines in Palmyra district where near those mines, there will be built a factory for the concentration and preparation of these rocks for the phosphate fertilizer factory or for exporting them in that shape. The second part is the phosphate fertilizer (triple super phosphate) factory which will be built near the nitrogen fertilizer factory at Homs district.

Production of the phosphate fertilizer factory will begin as from the beginning of 1970 with a production capacity of 75,000 tons which will increase yearly until it reaches 102,000 tons per annum in 1972. This project is considered complementary to the nitrogen fertilizer factory with regard to the realization of self-sufficiency of fertilizers of various chemical composition and saving foreign exchange and increasing national income from agricultural production. The increase in income resulting from this project in the industrial sector is estimated at about L.S. 9 million. The project will employ about 380 workers. The Second Five Year Plan has allotted L.S. 78 million for this project, L.S. 53 million of which are for extraction and concentration and L.S. 25 million for the phosphate fertilizer factory.

IRON - ROD FACTORY

The continuous expansion in building and construction in addition to the various State projects which have been included in the Second Five Year Plan require increasing quantities of iron rods necessary for concrete reinforcement. As the need of the Country for iron rods at present is estimated at about 65,000 tons per annum, the value of which is L.S. 24 million paid in foreign currency, and as this need is expected to double during the years of the Second Five Year Plan, the Plan has included the creation of a factory for iron rods of various diameters (from 6 to 25 mm) with a production capacity of 75,000 tons per annum which would increase after two years to reach 120,000 tons per annum. This is to meet the increasing needs for this commodity especially towards the end of the years of the Plan and after. Production in this factory will begin in the middle of 1969 with a production of 75,000 tons per annum which will be 120,000 tons as from the middle of 1971.

This project will bring about saving in foreign exchange estimated at about L.S. 8 million per annum. While the national income which will result from it is estimated at about L.S. 10 million. The number of workers which the project will need is 281 workers. The Plan has allotted L.S. 24 million for the execution of this project.

ONION AND VEGETABLE DRYING FACTORY

This project aims at processing about 33,000 tons of dry onions and transforming them into 4,000 tons of sliced or powdered dried onions for exporting to foreign countries where demand is increasing for this commodity. This project is considered as a pilot project on the success of which depends the execution of other projects after the years of the Plan for processing various agricultural products such as garlics and other vegetables.

The importance of this project is that it will create employment for a large number of agricultural workmen and will train them on this type of important industries for the Syrian Country which depends on its agricultural produce and its processing, and will transform these workmen into industrial workers. In addition to the foregoing, the benefit of this project will be reflected on farmers who will find a permanent market for their produce of onions at fixed prices all the year round and with an encouraging level. It is worth mentioning that this factory will insure a national income estimated at about L.S. 7.5 million per annum and it will bring to the Country about L.S. 12 million of foreign currency because the whole production of this factory will be exported to foreign markets as a result of the availability of fresh onions always in our local markets. The number of workers necessary for this factory is estimated at about 204 workers.

The Second Five Year Plan has allotted L.S. 8 million for the execution of this project which will begin its production at the beginning of 1969.

ELECTRICITY-METER FACTORY

This project aims at producing 50,000 meters a year and most of the parts for making the meters will be manufactured locally. Thus it may be considered as a baginning of fine engineering industries which may be established in this Country. The execution of this project started in 1964, its production will begin at the end of 1967, its total costs will be L.S. 1.290 million. It will need 82 workers to operate it. The contribution of this project to the national income is estimated at about L.S. 261,000 per annum.

WATER-METER FACTORY

This project aims also at producing 50,000 meters a year of the half-inch size. Most of the parts of these meters will also be locally manufactured. The importance of this project is no less than that of the electricity meters project with regard to the creation of fine engineering industries and the training of the necessary workers for these industries. The execution of this project started in 1964.

The costs of this factory are about L.S. 2.339 thousand, the income which it will realize is about L.S. 364,000 and the number of workers necessary for its operation is estimated at 40 workers. Its production will begin by the end of 1967.

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Having discussed the most important industrial projects we have to go over some projects which are considered of special importance with regard to projects of the Plan in the other industrial sectors. Their importance is shown in making available raw materials necessary for some industries, securing skilled labour force and training it, and raising its productive and technical abilities, securing conditions and specifications which must be available in production in order to cope with technical and technological development in similar industries and to be able to envisage foreign competition whether in the local markets or the foreign markets.

The most important of these projects are the projects of mining, geology and projects of support of industrial structure and development of industries.

PROJECTS OF MINING AND GEOLOGY

These projects aim at providing raw materials necessary for a large number of the industries included in the Second Five Year Plan in addition to already existing industries. Such raw materials are sands necessary for the glass industry, materials necessary for the cement industry, clay for the brick and pottery industry, sulphur for the sulphuric acid industry especially that this acid enters in the chemical fertilizers industry, and calcic and dolomitic stones used as inert material in the nitrogen fertilizer factory, and other materials. These projects also aim at studying metalurgical phenomena and indicating the materials which must be searched for as radio-active materials, crude boron, pirite, filter soils and hydrothermal veins.

They aim also at preparing maps and studies for the purposes of petroleum and underground water investigation and the different geological works necessary for the major engineering projects. In addition to studies which would indicate the geological and inner structure formations of the Syrian lands. The Second Five Year Plan has allotted for these projects L.S. 1.260 million.

PROJECTS OF SUPPORT OF INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
AND DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

These projects aim at supporting and developing already existing industries by means of vocational training centres, the industrial experiments and research centre and the management and productivity development centre:

1 - Vocational Training Centres Project :

This project aims at training artisans of the main handicrafts and transforming them from ordinary and semi-skilled workers into skilled workers who will raise the technical standard of industry, reduce waste and increase production and consequently reduce cost of production. This project comprises ten centres distributed between Damascus and Aleppo for training in the main handicrafts in the country which are : mining, building, carpentry, spinning, weaving, motor cars, electricity, radio and printing. These centres will take 1000 workers of the various above-mentioned fields of specialisation every session. The execution of this project was started in 1961.

The major part of these centres finished during the years of the First Five Year Plan and they will be completed at the beginning of the period of the Second Five Year Plan. L.S. 2.800 million have been allotted for these centres.

2 - Industrial Experiments and Research Centre :

This centre aims at providing technical studies for the various industrial projects especially with regard to technical specifications, measurements and standards which the various products must have, and running tests, analyses and experiments on raw materials and products. This centre will conduct the scientific research necessary for developing and improving production which would cope with the technical and technological development in the world, and will encourage use of local raw materials in all industrial fields, in addition to carrying out economic studies for new projects and offering consultations therefor.

This centre is to develop the applied scientific spirit in those working in industry with the aim of developing industry on scientific bases in order to secure, for local and foreign consumers, a good quality of Syrian products which are subject to the control of the centre which gives a certificate testifying the good quality of the products and their conformity with technical specifications.

This project will be executed in cooperation with UNESCO during the period of the Second Five Year Plan. Its total costs are estimated at about L.S. 9.316 million out of which L.S. 5.316 million will be borne by the Syrian government and the rest will be borne by the United Nations Special Funds; and the necessary funds for this project have been allotted in the Plan.

3 - Management and Productivity Development Centre

This centre aims at providing management and productivity services to the industrial sector by developing the managerial and technical classes working in the various industries, by training them on following the modern scientific methods of organizing administrative and technical work in a way which would secure raising the standard of productivity of the present companies and establishments, and by providing the necessary executives and technicians for future projects, and by investigating effective solutions and methods aiming at lowering cost of production and improving its quality level in the various industries.

This project will be executed in cooperation with the United Nations Special Fund. Its total costs amount to about L.S. 4.561 million out of which L.S. 2.218 will be borne by the Special Fund and the rest will be borne by the Syrian government. The necessary funds for this project have been allotted in the Second Five Year Plan.

PLAN OF THE PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

The plan of the public industrial sector aims at increasing and diversifying industrial production and combating unemployment. It also aims at raising the standard of living of the working class through improving productivity and granting the worker his right from the fruit of his work in accordance with the socialist principle: "From everyone according to his capacity and for everyone according to his efforts".

An amount of L.S. 94.538 million has been allotted for this sector in the Second Five Year Plan 1966-1970. Out of this amount L.S. 29.043 million is in local currency and L.S. 65.495 million is in foreign currency. It is expected that the investment of this amount will employ 4114 workers and will contribute to the national income L.S. 46.010 million. This means that the projects of this sector will cover their initial costs within a period of less than two years. The projects of the public industrial sector can be classified as follows :

A - <u>Spinning and Textile</u>

This sector is considered as one of the oldest and most important sectors in the Syrian Arab Country. The major part of it is in the public industrial sector, that is after the socialist decrees of the Revolution of 8th March where collective ownership takes the place of individual ownership.

When formulating the plan of this sector, coordination and specialisation in work were taken into consideration in order to make use of all potentialities available in this industry and to add new productive potentialities in the appropriate place where developing and increasing production and improving its quality can be achieved.

With regard to the cotton spinning and textile industry the plan has been directed to the production of fine yarns by establishing a new factory for fine yarn with a capital of L.S. 16 million and by introducing new machinery for the production of this type of yarns in already existing factories. It has also been taken into consideration in a general way the question of renewing old machinery which now hinder the production and raise its costs; complementary machinery necessary for production have also been introduced to help in improving quality of production and increasing productive capacity and lowering costs.

The Plan has also included establishing an organization for engraving cylinders used in the rolling printing machine in order to save the high costs incurred by sending cylinders to be engraved abroad and then returning them. By establishing this organization, the Country will benefit from saving foreign currency necessary for other important purposes, this is in addition to meeting the needs of the local market for engraving such cylinders quickly and according to the consumer's taste and the development of qualities of continuous production.

With regard to the "tricot" textile industry, the Plan has considered the development of this industry in such a way to suit the changes in the consumer's taste and the needs of the market. The Plan has included for this industry the purchase of new machinery for the production of fine-thread qualities and increasing productive capacities in tailoring. This is in addition to producing seamless nylon stockings in order to save the foreign currency which is being paid by the Country as a result of importing various types of the production of this industry from other countries.

For the realisation of the foregoing objectives, the Second Five Year Plan has allotted an amount of L.S.26.513 million to be spent on the following establishments:

1- Spinning and Textiles Co. in Damascus.
2- United Industrial Co. for Woollen Textiles.
3- United Industrial Commercial Co. (Al-Khumasieh).
4- Hoisery Manufacturing Companies Group.

5- Ash-Shahbaa Spinning and Textiles Co.
6- The Syrian Spinning and Textiles Co.
7- Sami Saim Ed-Dahr Co.
8- Industrial Projects Co.
9- Al-Ahlieh Spinning and Textiles Co.
10- United Arab Co. for Industry.
11- Homs Spinning and Textiles Co.
12- Technical Dye-Works.
13- Modern Industries Co.
14- The Carpet Co.
15- The Industrial Co. for Nylon Threads.

The total amount which has been allotted for this sector is L.S. 42.513 million which will contribute in employing 2516 workers and will increase the national income by L.S. 30.568 million per annum.

B - Chemical Industries

The chemical industries are considered nowadays among the most important industries regarding the development of other industries and the creation of new industries. This sector comprises the industries of building materials, medical and pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, fuel and other important products.

Total allocations allotted in the Second Five Year Plan for this sector amount to L.S. 13.194 million, out of which L.S. 9.614 million is in foreign currency and the rest in local currency. It is expected that the investment of this amount will employ 595 workers and will increase the national income to L.S. 4.693 million.

The asbestos cement factory is considered as one of the most important projects of this sector, and the amount allotted for it in the Plan is L.S. 6.119 million. This project aims at producing ordinary and high-pressure pipes, corrugated sheets and other related products. Thus securing the basic and necessary materials for laying out irrigation, drinking-water and sewerage networks and for cheap rural sanitary houses, this is in addition to using the corrugated sheets in building roofs and walls of factories, ware-houses and stables. This project is considered as a vertical expansion with regard to the executing company (the National Cement Co. in Damascus) which can use 80% of its production as a raw material in this product.

Other projects which are related to this sector, and for which allocations have been allotted in the Plan are:

Bricks Factory, Glass and Ceramic Industrial Co., The Paints Co., Arabi Katbi and Sarmine Co., The Syrian Co. for Compressing Liquid Gases in Damascus, Iknadossian Co. for Batteries, The Arab Co. for Soap Manufacture and Chemical Detergents, The Arab Pottery Co., The Medical Arab Co.

C- Metallic Industries

The Second Five Year Plan has given the necessary consideration to these industries owing to the dependence of the electricity plan on the products of these industries, this is in addition to their production of other commodities which are substitutes for those imported. The Plan has allotted for these industries an amount of L.S. 2.349 million out of which L.S.1.929 million in foreign currency. It is expected that the projects of these industries will employ 148 workers and will bring about an increase in the national income which will amount to L.S. 2.531 million. The Plan includes the following industries :

a - Cable Industry : 1) Erecting a new section in the Arab Cable Co. for the production of ordinary aluminium cables and special cables to cover the needs of the electricity projects regarding transmission at medium tension. 2) Supporting the plastic insulation section already existing in this Company. 3) Project of production of plastic grains and some special oils such as D.O.P., this is in addition to the section of preparing the insulated copper wires used in winding bobbins.

b - Projects of the Tenth Group (Barada, Al-Hafez house-hold appliances). This comprises the production of refrigerators, electric lifts, radiators, heating apparatus, gas bottles and electric fans.

D- Food Industries

The Second Five Year Plan has given food industrios much importance and consideration with two main targets: improving the quality of production and increasing the productive capacity in addition to creating new food industries. The allocations allotted to this sector in the Second Five Year Plan amount to L.S. 34.482 million out of which L.S. 17.394 million in foreign currency and the rest in local currency. It is expected that the projects of this sector will employ 878 workers and will bring about an increase in the national income amounting to L.S. 7.094 million.

The following is a survey for the most important projects of this sector :

a - Ghab Sugar Factory : In order to evade accidental crises which affect the supply of sugar to the local markets, the building of a new factory for the production of sugar was started during the First Five Year Plan in the Ghab district. The operation of this factory will begin in the year 1967 with a productive capacity of 25,000 tons out of which a quantity of 8,000 tons is beet sugar and 17,000 tons refining sugar. At full operation stage in the year 1971, the factory will produce 45,000 tons out of which a quantity of 25,000 tons is beet sugar and 20,000 tons refining sugar. The number of workers at this stage will be 660 workers; and one of the most important benefits of this factory, in addition to the production of the required sugar, is the creation of an opportunity for the Syrian farmer in the Ghab district to introduce sugar beet in his crop rotation, because this project requires the cultivation of about 10,000 hectares with sugar beet, and this no doubt will lead to the improvement of crop rotation in the irrigated lands, and it will also lead to the encouragement and development of cattle husbandry because the sugar beet processing leads to the production of pulp which is considered as a basic feed for livestock and especially cattle and sheep.

b - Oil Companies of Aleppo : The Plan has allotted an amount of L.S. 4,932 million for increasing the productive capacity through machine renewals. As a result of these improvements, the percentage of refined oil will rise from 12.5 % to 14.5 %, this means that the same quantity of cotton seeds pressed previously will produce an increase in the quantity of oil estimated at 4140 tons per annum with a value of about L.S. 4 million; but if we take into consideration that this extra quantity of oil now remains in the cotton seed cakes and is sold at the price of seed cake the net profit would be about L.S. 3 million. It is worth noting too that the effects of these improvements will be reflected on the quality of oil and oil cakes which will be transformed from unhulled cotton seed cakes, for which the demand is very little, into hulled cakes which have a high demand in the World.

In addition, the Plan has included allocations of investments for each of the following companies: Camelia Biscuits Co; Al-Shark Biscuits Co.; Refrigeration Companies; Hama Oil Co.; the Arab Co. for Oil and Soap, the Food Canning Companies; the Arab Co. for Biscuits and Chocolates; Lattakia Oil Co.; Homs Sugar Co.

E- Wood, Paper, Leather and Plastic Industries

These industries are distinguished by producing commodities which are substitutes for imported ones and save a lot of foreign currencies. The Plan aims at supporting these industries by allotting to them L.S. 2 million out of which L.S. 1,690 million in foreign currency and the rest in local currency. It is expected to employ 177 workers and an increase in national income by 1,124 million L.S. per annum. The allocations of investments of this sector have been distributed among the Seventh Rubber Group in Damascus, Lattakia Wood Co., the Plastic Sixth Group and the Rubber Seventh Group in Aleppo. As a result of supporting the industries of this sector, these industries will be developed and able to produce new products which those industries were unable to produce because of obsolete equipments and the failure to cope with the development.

C H A P T E R V

POWER AND FUEL SECTOR

A- ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

The importance of electricity projects becomes prominent in their contribution towards securing electrical energy for industry and towards developing this energy. Modern industrial history shows us that the growth of electricity production has been one of the important factors in developing industry. Electrical energy also plays a leading role in the Syrian Arab Country. In addition to all that has been mentioned, electrical energy renders great consumption services in domestic uses and in illuminating villages, towns and cities.

It can be deducted from that, that the electricity industry offers productive services in the sphere of electro-motive power and consumption services, in the sphere of illumination, heating, transport and in coping with the progress of construction. This makes electricity have a close relationship with the welfare of the consuming public directly and indirectly, because it contributes in increasing their real income and consequently in increasing economic development in general. The more the electricity industry is developed the less would be the cost of services which it offers, and consequently the prices of these services paid by the consumers. It is worth mentioning that the cost of electro-motive power forms an important part of the costs of production in

the transforming industries and any reduction in the price of this power would lead to reduction in the costs of production of these industries. Thus production sufficiency in the transforming industries is related to production sufficiency in the electricity industry, and this requires the development of wages as a result of industrialisation growth.

Demand for consumption services (illumination and transport) which are offered by electricity is a direct and not related demand as is the case with regard to productive services. Securing these consumption services by the electricity industry and lowering their costs and raising their standard affects the welfare of the consuming public directly and clearly.

It is worth mentioning that the per capita share of the production of electricity energy for a country is considered as a measure for the economic activity and a sign of high income and the growth of industrialisation in that country.

Studies have shown that the compound rate for increasing the necessary yearly energy is 8.3% for the whole Country. This means that the present available energy must be doubled every seven years.

The energy which was generated in the year 1965 by the General Directorate of Syrian Electricity was about 378,681 megawatt hour while the consumed energy reached is 321,883 megawatts hour. Production of electricity in the Syrian Arab Country will rise to 912,000 megawatts hour in 1970 while it was 617,000 megawatts hour in 1963.

The most important electricity projects in the Second Five Year Plan are :

a - General Grid System and Generating Stations :

This project aims at connecting all large cities and towns with one electric network owing to the following factors:

1- Deficiency in energy generated in Aleppo.

2- Sufficiency with a tendency to deficiency in Damascus.

3- Surplus in Homs.

4- High costs of maintenance and permanent expenses in the rural regions projects so that the price of a kilowatt hour is about 35 Syrian Piastres.

5- Not considering gas turbines, and the unavailability of cooling water in Aleppo; and from the technical point of view it has been impossible in Damascus to add any new capacity to the existing one at Hameh Power Plant, for fear the river water temperature exceeds the allowed limit. Therefore, the solution would be to connect the four large cities together with a high-tension line to be fed by the existing generating centres and then increasing this feeding, according to need, by new units to be erected gradually at Homs, and when the Euphrates Dam project is in operation and the first turbine will be installed therein, electricity which will be generated from the project will be connected with the main grid system are the following :

- An aerial line between Damascus-Homs-Aleppo of a length of 320 Kms and a tension of 230 K.V.
- Four main transformation centres in Damascus, Homs and Aleppo.
- Three steam generating units will be installed at Homs owing to the technical and economic advantages which the location of the city enjoys.

Studies of the grid system of Homs-Aleppo-the coastal region will also be carried out. As regards the thermal generating units, they will beinstalled in Deir-Ez-Zor, Kamishly and Lattakia, that is apart from the generating units which will be required for domestic use in the rural regions.

The Second Five Year Plan has allotted an amount of L.S. 79,186 million for this project.

b - Projects of Electricity Transmission within Cities :

These projects comprise the high tension lines of 66 k.v. and the secondary transformers centers 66/20 k.v. and the connecting lines between these centres at a tension of 20 k.v.

The Second Five Year Plan has allotted an amount of L.S. 20,512 thousand for these projects.

c - Projects of Electricity Distribution :

These comprise all the projects of electricity distribution from the secondary transformers centres to the electricity meters of the consumers at a low tension, including all the necessary equipment.

The projects of distribution comprise the following items:

- Expansion of medium tension networks.
- General branch transformers centres.
- Special and industrial branch transformers centres.
- Branch transformers centres for the army and government departments.
- Expansion of low tension networks.
- Connecting and installing meters.
- Changing the medium-tension system.
- Changing the low-tension system.

An amount of L.S. 90 million has been allotted for these projects.

d - Projects of Rural Illumination :

These projects aim at completing the existing rural illumination projects and expanding them due to the increasing demand for electricity in the rural regions of the Syrian Arab Country. An amount of L.S. 5,165 million has been allotted for these projects.

Thus the aggregate investments which have been allotted for the electricity projects are L.S. 194.683 million, and the income which will result from the execution of these projects is estimated at about L.S. 15 million per annum. The number of workers needed for these projects is about 1450 workers.

B - PETROLEUM PROJECTS

The Syrian Arab Country has established a pilot experiment in the sphere of the petroleum industry, because it is considered the only Country in the area that produces and refines its own petroleum away from the foreign monopolies.

A quick glance we cast on the petroleum industry shows us that this industry is distinguished by integration and a special procedure which it follows in the district stages.

Thus the petroleum industry starts with the topographic survey which is followed by the geological survey and then the geophysical survey, the magnetic gravimetric, seismic and electric methods that are known and which help to locate the geological formation in which petroleum may accumulate. Because of the various surveys some geological formations have been discovered and the most important of which are in the sites of Sweidiah, Karatchok, Hamzeh and Rmailan. There are still vast areas in the Country in which petroleum is thought to occur and which are going to be discovered by means of surveys followed

by exploratory drilling in order to make sure of the existence of petroleum in the discovered geological formations. Through exploratory drilling a petroleum reserve has been discovered and it is estimated in the Soueidieh Field by 400 million tons out of which a quantity of 28 to 48 million tons can be exploited by means of natural flow and this quantity rises by 50% through the double extraction methods. Then comes the expansion drilling for expanding the discovered fields, after this is the exploitation drilling which aims at drilling a number of wells in the fields in order to extract a certair quantity of petroleum every year, andthis quantity is estimated to be from 5 to 7 million tons a year. This is followed by the construction of pipe-lines for transporting the raw products from the fields to the refinery or to the ports for export,and this includes the construction of special storage tanks, pumping stations and means of loading.

The most important petroleum projects in the Second Five Year Plan are the following :

a - Petroleum Storage Tanks :

This project aims at completing the construction of tanks existing at present in Aleppo, Adra, Lattakia, Hasakeh, Deir-Ez-Zor and El-Yarubia. An amount of L.S. 5.100 million has been allotted for this project.

b - Prospection, Drilling and Survey :

This project aims at carrying out some gravity prospection and exploratory drilling in order to make sure of the existence of petroleum in the geological formations where drilling is being carried out. An amount of L.S. 18.5 million has been allotted for this project.

c - Modifying and Expanding the Refinery :

This project aims at increasing the capacity of the present refinery and modifying it in such a way so as to enable the refinery to use the Syrian petroleum instead of the Karkouk petroleum that the refinery is treating at present. An amount of L.S. 112.363 million has been allotted for this project.

d - Drilling and Developing the Petroleum Fields :

This project aims at drilling a sufficient number of wells to an average depth of 2000 meters so that the total drilled depths will be about 100,000 metres, and the quantity of crude oil which will be extracted from these wells will reach at least 5 million tons a year. An amount of L.S. 101.320 million has been allotted for this project.

e - Karatchok - Tartous Pipe-line :

This project aims at transporting the petroleum extracted from the wells to the coast passing through Homs Refinery. The capacity of this pipe-line is 5-7.5 million tons a year, and its length is 650 Km. with a diametre of 45-55 cm. This pipe-line will begin transportation as from the beginning of the year 1968.

e - Increasing the Capacity of the White Products Line :

This project aims at increasing the capacity of the pipe-line Adra-Aleppo to 650,000 tons a year in order to cover the deficit of the pipe-line which will be 200,000 cubic meters in the year 1970 for Homs-Adra line and 149,000 cubic meters for Homs-Aleppo line.

An amount of L.S. 4 million has been allotted for this project in the Second Five Year Plan. Thus the aggregate investments which have been allotted for the petroleum projects amount to L.S. 417.088 million; and the national income which will result from the execution of these projects is about L.S. 150 million a year as from the year 1969; and the number of workers these projects will employ is about one thousand.

C H A P T E R VI

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR

The Government of the Revolution in the Syrian Arab Country have given the transport and communication sector in the Five Year Plan the importance which this sector deserves. Thus the investments allotted for this sector during the period of the Second Economic and Social Development Plan amount to L.S. 769 million out of L.S. 3454 million, this forms a percentage of 22.3% of the total investments of the Plan.

The Second Five Year Plan for this sector aims in its investment programme at achieving the following objectives:

1- Raising the technical standard of the present main roads and increasing the length of the road network in order to connect all parts of the Country together.

2- Constructing bridges on rivers, with the best technical specifications used in the World.

3- Expanding the telephone networks within the city, among cities and in the rural regions, and improving our telecommunication with neighbouring Arab Countries and other foreign countries.

4- Introducing the necessary improvements on railways to connect all parts of the country with railways of international specifications, and purchasing fast and modern autocars.

5- Completion and exploitation of Tartous Port to facilitate foreign trade and transit.

6- Developing tourism, and connecting Damascus with the largest international airports by constructing an airport which will be able to receive modern big jet aeroplanes.

7- Equipping the internal airports with the necessary forecasting and radio equipments and improving the general conditions of these airports.

8- Constructing a network of meteorological research centres for agricultural purposes and weather forecasting.

9- Making the broadcasting voice of Syria of the Revolution be heard all over the World, and expanding the area of television transmission.

10- Constructing small harbours for fishermen along the Syrian Coast line in order to provide protection for their boats and to preserve their production so that fishing may be encouraged.

11- Supporting the Lattakia Port with new equipment and renewing old ones, and expanding the refrigerated ware-houses.

12- Equipping the Syrian Air-Lines Company with equipments suitable for receiving the biggest jet aeroplanes; and purchasing two Super Caravelle aeroplanes together with medium range aeroplanes for air transport.

EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES OF THE TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

The number of workers who are expected to be employed in the transport and communication sector in the Second Plan is 3803 workers.

The following is a detailed distribution of the increase in employment resulting from the investments of the transport and communication sector, according to the executing authorities.

The executing Authority	Expected Employment at the end of the Plan
-Ministry of Transport (Load Control Centres)	90
-P.T.T. Department	468
-General Directorate of Syrian Railways Construction	2500
-Major Projects Authority (Tartous Port)	350
-General Directorate of Damascus International Airport Construction	200
-General Directorate of Meteorology	120
-General Directorate of Broadcasting and Television	50
-General Directorate of Ports	25
T o t a l	3803

The most important projects of this sector are the following :

A - Internal Telephone Networks Project :

The increasing demand of citizens for benefitting from the telephone services necessarily calls for a remarkable increase in the existing lines at present. Thus this project aims at meeting this increasing demand, in addition to satisfying the needs of government departments for telephone services. Telephone services in general contribute seriously in developing the national economy and increasing the income. These services are an indication of the quick development of the standard of living in this country.

This project comprises the addition of new telephone exchanges and the expansion of the already existing exchanges by adding 80,000 numbers in addition to 4400 numbers for expanding Deir-ez-Zor, Kamishly and Zebdany exchanges. The Second Five Year Plan has allotted a sufficient amount of L.S. 55.294 million for the execution of this project, of which L.S. 16 million is in local currency and the rest is in foreign currency.

B - Lattakia-Aleppo-Kamishly Railway Project :

The insufficiency of the present means of transport which connect the areas of agricultural production at Jezirah with the areas and centres of internal marketing or ports of export necessarily calls for the construction of such a long railway. The investments allotted

in the Second Five Year Plan for the execution of this project amount to L.S. 320 million. This project is expected to be completed within the period of this Plan.

The length of this railway will be 740 kilometers and 143.5 cm. wide. The speed of passengers trains will be 140 km/hour and the speed of cargo trains will be 100 km/hour. The maximum load of these trains will be 1500 tons. This railway will be able to transport 3 million tons a year. It will have international technical specifications and it will solve the problems of transport in the Country and will overcome the difficulties which have been hindering its development.

The concrete blocks factory has started production during this year in order to provide the railway with the necessary concrete blocks.

C - Tartous Port Project :

This port is considered as one of the most modern and important ports of the Mediterranean Sea. The costs of completing it during the period of the Second Five Year Plan is estimated at L.S. 28 million, hence its total costs will be L.S. 83 million. The port will be completed and exploited during the period of the Second Five Year Plan. The port is distinguished by its large basin which has an area of 2.440 million square metres which is larger than the areas of the basins of Lattakia and Beirut Ports together. The length of its main breakwater is 2650 meters and of its secondary breakwater is 1650 metres, and the length of its quays in their different types is 3785 metres.

This port will reduce the burden of the Lattakia Port with regard to exports and imports and will also reduce the costs of transportation because of its proximity to the areas of production and consumption of the middle and wouthern districts in the Country.

D - Damascus International Airport Construction Project :

After the expansion in aviation and air transport has occupied first position among means of transporting passengers and goods and it has been imperative to construct an international airport in Syria which will be able to receive the biggest jet aeroplanes which have stopped using the present Mezzeh Airport because of its limited capabilities and its premitive specifications. The new airport is located 23 Kms from Damascus and the investments which have been allotted for its execution during

the Second Five Year Plan amount to L.S. 135.486 million. for constructing the runways and the secondary passages between them, and L.S. 12.875 million for constructing a highway which will connect the airport with the City of Damascus, and L.S. 8 million for constructing the airport buildings.

The new airport will be able to receive big jet aeroplanes such as the Boeing and D.C.8 and the number of which is estimated to reach an average of 40 aeroplanes a day. The landing runway will be 2700 metres long and the taking off runway will be 3600 metres long, and each runway will be 60 metres wide. The parking area for aeroplanes will take 18 big and small aeroplanes at a time; and this area can be extended to take 50 aeroplanes in the future. By constructing this airport, Syria will be reconnected with the great international airports, and the Syrian Arab Republic will restore its strategic position and its role in the transit trade and tourism which the Revolution is endeavouring to develop by all means because it has an effect on explaining the great social and economic changes through which the Country is passing in this stage of its development.

E - Tartous Broadcasting Station Project :

Raising the capacity of the station from 600 kilowatts to 1200 kilowatts is necessary to enable Arab Syria broadcast its voice to most parts of the World.

The investments necessary for the execution of this project during the Second Five Year Plan is estimated at L.S. 12 million.

There are other secondary projects for all the executing authorities of this sector. The Plan has aimed through these projects to achieve higher efficiency of other productive sectors and consequently increase the national income which will result in the welfare of the citizens of this Country which is struggling with backwardness and racing with the time.

C H A P T E R VII

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND HOUSING SECTOR

The public utilities and housing sector takes care of securing the services which are related to the basic needs of the people such as water in villages and towns, transport within towns, housing, town and country planning, tourism, summer resorting, other various municipal services and public administration services. The Second Five Year Plan has considered making these services available by allotting for them L.S. 390 million in the five coming years in order to develop these services and to achieve equilibrium between economic development and social development. The following are the parts included in this sector :

1- HOUSING

The Second Five Year Plan aims at securing a sufficient number of popular dwellings for those with a limited income especially in the centres of the provinces and districts and in other parts of the Country. The housing plan has been formulated on the basis of participation of the public sector and the private sector in varying percentages according to the types of housing. The State, in addition to building popular dwellings, will expropriate, divide and sell lands at cost price to people of limited income. By so doing, the State aims at making the largest number of pieces of land available at very low prices in order to encourage the working classes to have private healthy comfortable houses of their own.

The Second Five Year Plan has allotted an amount of L.S. 45.646 million for the projects of the Housing Authority out of which L.S. 19 million for building 3000 new houses of both the ordinary and simple types in the various provinces, and L.S. 9.311 million for completing the buildings of popular housing and their utilities in the city of Damascus with 522 housing units and building 1300 new housing units, and L.S. 1.169 million for completing the buildings of the 96 housing units at Idleb, Hasakeh and Raqqa Provinces. The Plan has also allotted an amount of L.S. 7 million for expropriating and dividing lands during its five years. Thus the number of the housing units which the Housing Authority will provide during the years of the Plan is 4918 houses. This is in addition to L.S. 6 million which will be allotted for building houses for workers. It is estimated that 900 housing units will be built in Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Hama and Lattakia Provinces.

2- POTABLE WATER

The drinking water projects aim at completing those projects which have not yet been completed and at continuing the programme related to providing clean drinking water to all parts of the Country without exception. If we add the efforts of the Independent Water Authorities in this respect, the percentage of those beneficiaries expected to be 75% after it was 55%, i.e. the number of those benefiting from drinking water will rise from 2,795,314 people to 4,240,655 people at the end of the period of the Plan. This increase will require spending L.S. 37 million by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and L.S. 56.5 million by the Independent Water Authorities.

These projects will provide drinking water to thirsty villages with a population of over 500 people and will improve the quality of water in the villages where the sources of water are sufficient but the quality of their water is bad such as the villages which are at the Orontes and Euphrates Rivers. The suggested projects to be executed in villages are 459 projects including 145 wells to be dug in the various provinces.

3- TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The projects of town and country planning aim at planning 68 villages and small towns and preparing 113 topographic survey for 113 villages. These projects will be executed by the technical staff of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs in cooperation with the municipalities. The cost of these projects is about L.S. 2 million, the State will contribute half of this amount and the rest will be contributed by the municipalities.

4- TOURISM AND SUMMER RESORTING

The Plan has taken special care of projects of tourism and summer resorting, thus it has established the General Organization of Tourism and allotted to it L.S. 5 million for executing some of the projects of tourism which would show up touristic sites, encourage tourists and construct touristic places. The most important projects which will be executed by the organization are: establishing a touristic school, constructing a telepheric to the top of Kassioun Mountain where a summer resort will be constructed, making use of At-Takieh Assuleimanieh as a handicraft workshop, expropriation of Khan El-Azem and making it as a folkloric Theatre and an oriental cafe, construction of the tourist units along the Syrian coast, construction of new summer resort villages (at Barada River source, Frulluk and the Ar'a'in Mountain) and contributing in building an excellent hotel in Damascus.

The Plan has also allotted L.S. 800,000 for completing Dara'a and Sweida Hotels.

5- INTERNAL TRANSPORT

The Plan has given special attention to the internal transport authorities in order to provide cheap and healthy transport for town inhabitants, thus it has granted the transport authorities L.S. 13.832 million for purchasing new buses and equipment and replacing buses which are considered as used up at present in order to reduce the transport crisis. It has been decided to put into service 226 new buses, during the years of the Plan, which will be distributed as follows : 107 buses - Damascus, 70 buses - Aleppo, 35 buses - Homs, 14 buses - Lattakia; i n addition to buses which will be provided by the private sector to city transport.

6- MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Owing to the direct relationship of the projects of municipalities with the standard of living of the working classes, the Plan has taken care of these projects and has allotted to them L.S. 196 million which will be distributed on the following projects : L.S. 25.5 million for water projects, L.S. 4 million for town and country planning, and L.S. 166.5 million for various public utilities projects which include roads, sewage, parks, play - grounds, public illumination, mechanical workshops and other public utilities such as slaughter-houses, vegetable markets and other services which are provided by municipalities.

7- PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

These services aim at constructing government buildings and structures with healthy and technical conditions necessary for the efficiency of the working citizens , and this will gradually replace the rented buildings which the State occupies at present. The most important projects of this sector are : completing the government edifices in Raqqa and Mayadeen and in districts, completing the Palace of Justice in Aleppo, completing the prisons in Aleppo, Homs and Hassaka, completing buildings and warehouses of banks in the provinces, completing the customs buildings. The aggregate cost of these projects amounts to L.S. 7.616 million.

CHAPTER VIII

SERVICES SECTOR

HEALTH SERVICES

The Construction-Period Programme of the Revolution has stated that raising the standard of health in the Country is a human and productive necessity at the same time and the citizens' health, especially the health of children who are the future productive elements and the health of citizens who are working in all fields of production, is an important and serious matter which the Revolution is looking after at the family, the school, the factory and the field levels.Thus the expansion of medical services, the control of work in health departments and the development and raising of the standard of these departments in addition to the equal distribution of these services in all districts, are all considered as main objectives which the Revolution is working for their realisation. As a result of the investments of the Second Five Year Plan in this Sector the number of beds in government hospitals will rise from 4637 beds in 1965 to 6537 beds at the end of 1970 and this means an increase of 1900 beds. As a result of this increase, there will be one bed for every 863 persons of the population instead of 1092 at present. The Plan also aims at increasing the number of doctors and nurses in order to face the expansion in health services. The Plan has allotted an amount of L.S. 24.604 million for the execution of the following projects:

- Completion of Aleppo Hospital (building and equipment), which will take 550 beds and will have all branches of specialisation.
- Completion of Hama Hospital (building and equipment) which will take 300 beds and will have numerous branches of specialisation.
- Completion of Hasaka Hospital (building and equipment) which will take 150 beds.
- Completion of Raqqa Hospital (building and equipment) which will take 150 beds.
- Completion of Sweida Hospital which will take 150 beds.
- Building additional wings for the Iben-Sina Hospital and Dweirina Hospital (lunatic assylum) and each wing will take 100 beds.
- Completion of the Tuberculosis Hospitals in Aleppo and Harasta, each will take 100 beds.

- Completion of Al-Tell Hospital which will take 200 beds.
- Purchasing five mobile health units to help places where hospitals are not available, in addition to a number of small health projects which the Ministry of Health execute alone or in cooperation with the World Health Organization such as the projects of eradicating infections diseases and the projects of training health assistants.

EDUCATION SERVICES

The modern educational system aims at changing the thinking and behaviour of the citizen in a way to fit the society of science and industry and which can realise the great objectives of the Arab People. The educational services comprise : School Building Authority, Damascus University, Aleppo University, Supreme Board for Sciences, Economic and Social Planning Institute. If all these units are taken together with the funds which the Ministry of Education allocates annually for opening new classes at the various stages of education, we find that the purpose of these services is to make basic education available to the largest number of the population and to expand the fields of higher education to graduate technicians and specialists in order to create the administrative and technical staff who will be fit for the economic development projects to be executed by the Plan. An amount of L.S. 22.25 million has been allotted to the School Building Authority and which will be spent on completing and building 481 primary classes and 587 intermediate and secondary classes, training colleges, completing industrial schools at Hama, Lattakia, Deir-ez-Zor, Homs and Aleppo and completing the Industrial High Institute in Damascus. This is in addition to providing the necessary maintenance and repairs to already existing schools.

DAMASCUS UNIVERSITY

An amount of L.S. 2.470million has been allotted to the projects of Damascus University and the bulk of this amount will be spent on the part which forms the various engineering sections with laboratories of strength of material, concrete and soils and hydraulic laboratories. The rest of the amount will be spent on completing the chemistry department at the Faculty of Science and some buildings at the Faculty of Agriculture.

ALEPPO UNIVERSITY

The Plan has considered directly Aleppo University and has allotted for its projects an amount of L.S. 17.750 million in order to create a second university in the country which would be equivalent to Damascus University with regard to equipment and faculties. The most important project in Aleppo University is the building of the Faculty of Medicine in which teaching will begin as from the beginning of the academic year 1966-1967. An amount of L.S. 5 million has been allotted to this Faculty for its first and intermediate stages. An amount of L.S. 5 million has been allotted to the hydraulic laboratory which will be built for making all hydraulic studies which the Euphrates Dam operations will need in the future, in addition to studying the soil and its structure and all partial studies related to irrigation. An amount of L.S. 4.2 million has been allotted for completing the building of electronics and thermo-dynamics and their laboratories, so that theoritical studies will be combined with practical experiance for the students of the Faculty of Engineering and Sciences at Aleppo University. In addition to these main projects the Plan has allotted an amount of half a million Syrian Pounds for completing the buildings of the farm and the Faculty of Agriculture, and an amount of L.S. 2 million has been allotted for completing the building of the Faculty of Law and the University Administration building.

SUPREME BOARD OF SCIENCES

The Supreme Board of Sciences has been entrusted with the formulation and execution of the scientific plan in the country which will prepare the trained human resources which will be responsible for the management of the new development projects. In other words, it will prepare the necessary technical staff for the continuation in the scope of development and growth. An amount of L.S. 21.765 million has been allotted for the projects of the Board and will be spent on giving 1086 scholarships and bringing 103 experts in the following sciences :

27 scholarships in mathematics and physics, and 5 experts
18 scholarships in chemical science and industries and 6 experts
40 scholarships in geology and metallurgy
555 scholarships in engineering and 43 experts
155 scholarships in agriculture and biology and 33 experts
187 scholarships in medical science and 13 experts.
80 scholarships in statistics, economics and social science.
24 scholarships in general subjects and 3 experts

This is in addition to an amount of L.S. 2.541 million for equipment.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING INSTITUTE

As a result of the socialist system that the State is following, it has been imperative to prepare the technical staff necessary to take up the responsibilities resulting from following this system and to train a sufficient number of planners. Thus an amount of L.S. 6.1 million has been allotted to the Planning Institute, and the United Nations has contributed a great part of this amount. The Institute will start working during the last quarter of 1966.

In addition to the above-mentioned projects, there are other projects such as the projects of the High Board of Youth Welfare. This Board undertakes the completion of the construction of youth centres and play - grounds and others in the various Syrian Provinces.

LABOUR AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Owing to the great importance of the labour sector in the socialist transformation and the importance of the role which will be played by this sector in this field, the Plan has given a great importance to this sector by allotting to it L.S. 6 million to make available the various labour services which will contribute in raising the social and cultural standard of the working class in accordance with the responsibilities which will be undertaken by this class. The most important projects in this field are establishing and organizing employment offices and establishing labour cultural centres, trade union institutes, and an institute for qualifying the crippled vocationally. Then the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour will contribute in building rural housing units for farmers, establishing institutes for educating farmers, establishing and equipping farmer groups in the Provinces, and an amount of L.S. 3.690 million has been allotted for these projects. The Plan has allotted an amount of L.S. 6 million for building houses for labourers and L.S. 4 million for building hospitals for treating labour accidents.

In addition to the labour and rural services, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour has undertaken to secure some necessary projects of the social services, and the most important of these projects are the following :

- Establishing a Juvenile Delinquents Institution for Girls in Homs.
- Supporting and Developing the Blind Institution and its Branches in the Provinces.
- Patronizing the Feeble-Minded, Qualifying the vagabonds, the Deaf and Dumb and Patronizing Orphans.

- Establishing a House for the Crippled and a House for the Illegitimate Children.
- Qualifying and Reforming Prostitutes and Enlarging Juvenile Delinquents Institutions.

An amount of L.S. 1.303 million has been allotted for these projects in the Plan.

The Plan has also included the support of the rural welfare projects which are supervised by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and which comprise completing and equipping four new rural welfare centres at Ifrin, Nawa, El-Mayadin and Shaddadeh, in addition to already existing centres which render their services to rural inhabitants and these services include medical, veterinary, agricultural, educational and cultural services, house keeping and illiteracy combating. It included also projects of rural welfare and establishing four extension units for rug and carpet artisans and ten extension units for needle work and embroidery in order to encourage rural industries and to train those who are working on using improved means of production and following the best methods of work and providing them with the necessary education and technical knowledge in order to raise their standard of living. In the past 19 extension units for rug and carpet artisans, needle work and embroidery were established and they gave very good results. An amount of L.S. 880,000 has been allotted in the Second Plan for these projects.

COMMUNITY WORK

The services of the community work and the benefits which it provides to the inhabitants of the rural regions are very clear. The projects of the Community work comprise: road projects, schools (building, expansion and repairs), water projects (piping, welldrilling, small dams construction), electricity projects, clinics, public service projects such as government buildings and the various municipal services. An amount of L.S. 110 million has been allotted for the Community work projects in the Second Five Year Plan.

PROJECTS OF CULTURE AND GUIDANCE

The Ministry of Culture and National Guidance endeavours to spread culture and guidance, polish artistic talents and secure recreational services. These services are embodied in the cultural centres projects which are supervised by the Ministry in the various provinces, the national theatres, starting the project of a public library in Damascus, ruins and museums projects which show up

the burried historical wealth and encourages tourism and finally the projects of the General Institution of Cinema which endeavors to show up the new face of Syria as it really is by producing documentary and propaganda films for the service of the Syrian Arab Country.
An amount of L.S. 2.849 million has been allotted for all these projects.

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APPENDIXES

A P P E N D I X N° 1

ECONOMIC VARIABLES ACCORDING TO THE YEARS OF THE PLAN (In L.S. Million)

The Economic Variables	Base Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Percentage of Increase	T o t a l during years of the Plan
-Net Domestic Product at market price	3605	3923	4215	4529	4867	523c	+ 41.5	22764
-Capital Depreciation	155	164	176	190	205	220	+ 41.9	955
-Gross Regional Product at market price	3850	4087	4391	4719	5072	5450	+ 41.6	23719
-Private Consumption	2570	2719	2913	3096	3299	3517	+ 36.9	15544
-Public Consumption	660	693	728	764	802	842	+ 27.6	2829
-Total Consumption	3230	3418	3641	3860	4101	4369	+ 35.0	19373
-Investment	650	807	887	987	1095	1179	+ 81.4	4955
-Total of Consumption and Investment	3880	4219	4528	4847	5196	5538	+ 43.7	24328
-Difference between Gross Domestic Product and total of Consumption and Investment	- 30	-132	-137	-128	-124	- 88	-193.3	- 609
-Exports	880	910	915	934	989	1064	+ 20.9	4812
-Imports	910	1042	1052	1062	1113	1152	+ 26.6	5421
-Net exchange of Goods and Services	- 30	-132	-137	-128	-124	- 88	-	- 609
-Exports	880	910	915	934	989	1064	+ 20.9	4812
-Net Returns of Factors of Production	43	25	24	24	24	23	- 46.5	120
-Net transfers	38	65	65	66	66	66	+ 73.7	328
-Total	961	1000	1004	1024	1079	1153	+ 20.0	5260
-Imports	910	1042	1052	1062	1113	1152	26.6	5421
-Surplus of the Country on Current Account	51	- 42	- 48	- 38	- 34	+ 1	- 98.0	-161
- Loans Payable	74	155	202	151	147	141	+ 90.5	796
-Surplus of the Country on Current Account	51	- 42	- 48	- 38	- 34	+ 1	- 98.0	-161
-Loans to be obtained	23	197	250	189	181	140	+508.6	957

LEGISLATIVE DECREE N° 86

The Head of the State;

In accordance with the Decree of the Temporary Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party N°2 for the year 1966

and in accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet

DECREES THE FOLLOWING :

ARTICLE 1 - The attached Second Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development is taken as a basis for the economic and social policy in the Syrian Arab Country during the years 1966-1970 and according to the attached tables with this Legislative Decree.

ARTICLE 2 - The Ministry of Planning sets up, in agreement with the Ministries of Economy and Finance, the Central Bank and the concerned authorities, a yearly plan for revenues and expenditures of foreign exchange in a way which would guarantees the good execution of the Plan and the realisation of its objectives, giving the priority to building up productive energies in the Plan then to requirements of production.

ARTICLE 3 - It is permissible after the consent of the Ministers of Planning and Finance to contract for development projects within their aggregate costs estimated in the Second Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development on condition that the amounts payable during the year do not exceed the amounts allotted for these projects in the tables of the distribution of allocations in the Plan.

ARTICLE 4 - The Minister of Planning issues in agreement with the concerned authorities the detailed programmes of the projects together with their time schedule and their various estimates which should be considered as a complementary part of the Plan.

ARTICLE 5 - This Legislative Decree is to be published in the Official Gazette.

Damascus, 6/8/1966

Head of the State

Dr. NOUR ED-DIN ATASSI

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TABLES ANNEXED TO THE LEGISLATIVE
DECREE N° 86

T A B L E N° 1

TARGETS OF THE PLAN

ARTICLE 1 - The targets of the Second Five Year Economic and Social Development Plan (1966-1970) are defined as follows :

1. The realisation of continuous development which leads to raising the economic and social standard of the People.

2. Directing the Syrian Arab Community scientifically towards a developing socialist community based on encouraging and developing socialist work and production, introducing objective and productive relation in work, abolishing the phenomena of exploitation of man to man and securing equal opportunities for all citizens.

3. Increasing net product at market price by an average rate of 7.2% per annum measured by fixed prices.

4. Raising agricultural productivity, spreading the use of modern agricultural machinery and exploiting water resources for the support of irrigated agriculture.

5. Establishing an industrial base which will be responsive to the agricultural and natural capabilities of the Country in order to secure industries which will be substitutes for imports and to raise exports capabilities.

6. Increasing individual productivity of the population, forming new human technical potentialities and combating apparent and disguised unemployment.

7. Raising the standard of the rural region by means of modernizing agriculture, increasing social services, combating illiteracy and increasing labour opportunities.

8. Setting-up the bases which will realize a complete scientific development and secure technical experience and skills.

9. Supporting the security of the Country for facing imperialism and zionism.

10. Contributing to the realisation of economic integration between the Arab Countries as a first step towards the realisation of complete Arab unity.

11. Increasing services and supporting the structural construction for raising the direct standard of the People and securing that it would obtain the basic necessities of a decent life.

ARTICLE 2 - The building up of productive energies in the Second Five Year Plan will be distributed by sector as follows :

(In L.S. Million)

Economic Sectors	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
The Euphrates	650.655	-	650.655
Irrigation and Land Reclamation	155.209	150.000	305.209
Agriculture	136.315	300.000	436.315
Industry and Mining	348.545	50.000	398.545
Fuel and Power	611.951	-	611.951
Transport and Communication	769.287	125.000	894.287
Public Utilities and Community Work	502.623	775.563	1278.186
Services and Public Debt Instalments	279.852	100.000	379.852
T o t a l	3454.437	1500.563	4955.000

ARTICLE 3 - For the realisation of the increase in product, the increase in the sectoral incomes during the years of the Plan as a percentage of the base year will be as follows :

S e c t o r s	Percentage Increase in Income %
Irrigation, Agriculture and Land Reclamation	28.9
Industry, Mining, Fuel and Power	30.6
Transport and Communication	10.6
Public Utilities and Community Work	19.0
Services	11.9

ARTICLE 4 - To secure equilibrium of the Second Five Year Plan the Ministry of Planning, in cooperation with the concerned Ministries, Departments and Authorities, undertakes all necessary measures for realising the development of the economic variables as follows :

a. Savings and Finance :

The proportion of net saving to product is to increase from 13.6 % in the base year to 17.0% in the fifth year whereby the gross national savings will increase by 88.5% of their level in the base year.

b. Public Consumption :

The percentage increase of public consumption will be 55% per annum so that in the fifth year it will be 27% of its level in the base year.

c. Private Consumption :

In order to increase the welfare of the People and to minimise the differences between its various classes and to secure sources of financing the Plan, measures are to be taken to limit the percentage increase of private consumption by 6.5% per annum; that is to 36.9% of its level in the base year.

d. Imports and Exports :

In order to secure the Plan requirements of foreign currencies, measures are to be taken to increase exports during the period of the Plan by about 20.9% of their level in the base year. Measures are to be taken to limit the percentage increase of imports during the period of the Plan by 26.6% of their level in the base year.

e. Employment and Productivity :

- The Plan aims at realising an increase in opportunities of employment by a percentage of 19% of the base year.
- The Ministry of Planning, together with other concerned ministries, undertakes all measures leading to the realisation of the fullest possible employment and to the raising of productivity to its maximum limits.
- The State undertakes the necessary measures for organizing and supporting government departments and increasing their administrative and technical efficiency in such a way to cope with the tasks entrusted to them for executing the Plan and realizing its objectives in cooperation with the public and the labour force.

ARTICLE 5 - It is prohibited to contract for projects that are not included in this Plan except by a law.

ARTICLE 6 - The Ministries of Planning and Finance formulate the necessary instructions showing the way in which allottments in the Plan can be spent.

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TABLE Nº 2

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN 1966 - 1970

TABLE OF THE AGGREGATE REVENUES OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR IN THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

- Thousands of L.S. -

S E C T O R S	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966/1970
A- ECONOMIC SURPLUSES :						
- Finance & Banking Sector	69,931	77,194	79,442	81,912	84,480	392,859
- Public utilities "	74,458	74,726	75,118	75,489	75,801	375,592
- Commercial "	31,000	32,865	33,646	36,116	39,220	172,847
- Fuel and Power "	38,950	43,848	47,839	58,315	61,491	250,443
- Communication "	21,969	17,319	26,243	34,467	38,233	137,931
- Building "	15,900	17,360	18,383	19,472	20,631	91,746
- Industrial "	27,682	27,249	30,796	30,258	31,241	147,227
- Services "	1,753	1,846	1,949	2,017	2,103	9,668
- Exploitation of the Syrian Petroleum	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	200,000
- Contribution of the Fertilizer Factory	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	30,000
- Contribution of the new Industrial Projects	-	-	-	25,000	35,000	60,000
TOTAL OF ECONOMIC SURPLUSES	281,243	292,407	313,416	478,047	503,200	1868,313
B- OTHER SURPLUSES :						
- Surplus of the Public Debt Fund:						
a) Direct surplus of the Fund	13,973	15,230	16,738	19,787	22,701	88,429
b) Repayment of irrigation network costs	1,120	2,320	4,520	6,820	6,820	21,600
- Administrative Sector	2,070	1,134	1,134	1,133	1,075	6,546
- Extraordinary Revenues	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
- Other Revenues Forward (Surplus carried from 1965)	31,500	-	-	-	-	31,500
- Credit facilities from the banking system	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000
- Credit facilities acquired in local currency for External Exchange	10,000	17,000	-	-	-	27,000
- Contribution of Lattakia's Municipality to the Adduction of Sin's Water to Lattakia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
- Revenues of Tuberculosis Stamps	-	500	500	500	500	2,000
TOTAL OF OTHER SURPLUSES	115,663	93,184	79,892	85,240	88,096	462,075
C- LOANS AND CREDIT FACILITIES :						
- Loans						167,379
- Credit facilities						956,670
TOTAL OF LOANS & CREDIT FACILITIES						1124,049
- THE GRAND TOTAL OF REVENUES (A + B + C)						3454,437

TABLE Nº 3

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1966 - 1970
TOTAL OF AGGREGATE APPROPRIATIONS
BY SECTORS

- Thousands of L.S. -

SECTORS	Total Value of Investments		Sources of Financing Investments -			Distribution of Investments by Currencies	
			Local Sources				
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
1- Euphrates	650,655	18.8	326,655	13.1	324,000	326,585	324,070
2- Irrigation and Reclamation of Lands	155,209	4.5	102,809	4.1	52,400	121,034	34,175
3- Agriculture	136,315	3.9	73,715	3.0	62,600	58,757	77,558
4- Industry,Mining,Fuel and Power	960,496	27.8	689,968	27.6	270,528	301,577	658,919
5- Communication	769,287	22.3	525,954	21.0	243,333	309,762	459,525
6- Public Utilities	392,623	11.4	391,299	15.7	1,324	270,034	122,589
7- Services	100,355	2.9	97,870	3.9	2,485	43,005	57,350
8- Community Work	110,000	3.2	110,000	4.4	-	85,000	25,000
9- Repayment of Public Debt Instalments	179,497	5.2	179,497	7.2	-	-	179,497
The Grand Total of Appropriations	3,454,437	100.0	2,497,767	100.0	956,670	1,515,754	1,938,683

EUPHRATES SECTOR

- Thousands of L.S.

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCES OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY CURRENCIES	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
THE GENERAL AUTHORITY OF THE EUPHRATES PROJECT					
- Euphrates Dam Project	645,000	321,000	324,000	321,000	324,000
- Khabour	70	70	-	-	70
- The Administrative Expenditure	5,585	5,585	-	5,585	-
TOTAL OF EUPHRATES SECTOR (The General Authority of the Euphrate Project) ...	650,655	326,655	324,000	326,585	324,070

IRRIGATION AND LAND RECLAMATION SECTOR

- Thousands of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCES OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY CURRENCIES	
		Local Sources	Crédit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
THE MAJOR PROJECTS AUTHORITY					
- Ghab & Asharnah	48,250	48,250	-	44,050	4,200
- Rouge	400	400	-	400	-
- Sinn	2,565	2,565	-	2,065	500
- Yarmouk	2,605	2,605	-	1,205	1,400
- Irrigation of the Southern Frontiers Areas	38,000	-	38,000	30,000	8,000
- Administrative Expenditure	7,720	7,720	-	7,720	-
TOTAL OF THE MAJOR PROJECTS AUTHORITY ..	99,540	61,540	38,000	85,440	14,100
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS					
- Protection of Homs from floods ..	400	400	-	400	-
- Protection of Palmyra from floods	25	25	-	25	-
- Expropriation of the Upper Orontes	62	62	-	62	-
- Equipment for the maintenance of irrigation networks	1,300	1,300	-	-	1,300
- Construction of a Sifon on the Irrigation Canal of Homs-Hama ...	500	500	-	400	100
- Small Dams and Desert Wells	32,000	25,000	7,000	22,500	9,500
- Studies of the possibility of irrigation by pumping from the Tigris	50	50	-	50	-
- Search for Sub-terranian Water ..	9,200	5,400	3,800	5,400	3,900
TOTAL OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS ..	43,537	32,737	10,800	28,837	14,700
FOUNDATION OF AGRARIAN REFORM					
- Ghab Development Project	5,872	2,272	3,600	2,272	3,600
- Completion of the Sayal Project ..	260	260	-	85	175
- Irrigation of Manajeer Project ...	2,000	2,000	-	1,400	600
TOTAL OF THE FOUNDATION OF AGRARIAN REFORM ...	8,132	4,532	3,600	3,757	4,375
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF REAL ESTATE					
- De-limitation and Registration of Property	4,000	4,000	-	3,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR IRRIGATION AND LAND RECLAMATION SECTOR ...	155,209	102,809	52,400	121,034	34,175

- Thousands of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCES OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY CURRENCIES	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE					
- Programme of Support of the Agrarian Structure :					
. Multiple Project for Guidance, Cooperation & Statistics	4,540	4,540	-	2,557	1,983
. Institute of Research & Training for Cooperation, Guidance & Statistics	450	450	-	225	225
- Programme of Agricultural Education :					
. Completion of the Agricultural School at Dar'a	1,055	1,055	-	514	541
. Completion of the Machinery School at Kamishli	846	846	-	307	539
. Completion of the Veterinary School	53	53	-	35	18
. Completion of Bouka School	88	88	-	48	40
. Completion of Salamiya School	104	104	-	85	19
. Completion of Deir-Ezzor School	88	88	-	47	41
- Programme of Livestock Development & Protection					
. Completion of Fish and Livestock Development Centres	900	900	-	520	380
. Veterinary and Artificial Insemination Centres	1,744	1,744	-	1,220	524
. Production Unit in Wadi Al-Ghareeb	360	360	-	259	101
. Damascus Cows and Goats Station	2,393	2,393	-	1,524	869
. Project of Fish Resources	6,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	5,000
- Programme of Research :					
. Completion of Field Crops Research Station	380	380	-	260	120
. Completion of Cotton Laboratories at Aleppo	688	688	-	324	364
. Research of Cotton Development	156	156	-	118	38
. Research of Wheat and Barley ..	295	295	-	205	90
. Coordination of Research	310	310	-	183	127
. Research for the Protection of Plants	570	570	-	240	330
. Transforming Gableh Resort into a Centre for Biological Sea Research	150	150	-	100	50
. Completion of Vetirenary Quarantines in Damascus	165	165	-	115	50
. Completion of Damascus Central Laboratories in Douma	100	100	-	85	15

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AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (continued)

- Thousands of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCES OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY CURRENCIES	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
- Programme of Research (continued) :					
. Irrigation and Drainage Research	276	276	-	188	88
. Research for the Development of Sugar Beet	91	91	-	35	56
. Research of Soil Fertility ...	180	180	-	50	130
- Programme of Forestry :					
. Forest Roads ans Fire Prevention Lanes	600	600	-	475	125
. Expenditure for the Execution of the Soviet Agreement (Connected with Forestry and Agricultural Research in Lattakia, Raqqa, Kamishli and Deir-Ezzor	400	400	-	350	50
- Programme of Improving Factors :					
. Classification of Land	102	102	-	55	47
. Experimental Fertilizing	248	248	-	93	155
. Limitation of salty land and Experimenting on its reclamation	1,941	1,941	-	1,907	34
. Increasing the Wheat Seeds ...	584	584	-	391	193
. Experimental Project for Increasing the Potato Seeds ..	389	389	-	252	137
. Supporting the General Iradication	653	653	-	339	314
. Development of Field Crops ...	113	113	-	65	48
- Programme of Desert Services :					
. Provision of Water for Desert Sheep	520	520	-	210	310
. Provision of Feed for Desert Sheep	2,096	2,096	-	2,029	67
TOTAL FOR THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	29,628	24,628	5,000	16,410	13,218

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AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (continued)

- Thousand of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investment	SOURCES OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENT		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENT BY CURRENCIES	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
FOUNDATION OF AGRARIAN REFORM					
- Programme of Cows and Poultry Stations :					
. Completion of Cows Stations in the Ghab and Deir-Ezzor	2,398	2,398	-	583	1,815
. Cows Husbandry Station in Aleppo	2,188	2,188	-	863	1,325
. Cows Husbandry Station at Al-Hassaka	1,979	1,979	-	664	1,315
. Distribution of Cows and Poultry in Agrarian Reform Areas	3,600	3,600	-	3,600	-
- Exploitation Programme :					
. Exploitation of Ghab Land	2,878	2,878	-	1,703	1,175
. Exploitation of Rouge Land	324	324	-	184	140
TOTAL FOR THE FOUNDATION OF AGRARIAN REFORM ...	13,367	13,367	-	7,597	5,770
THE MAJOR PROJECTS AUTHORITY					
- Grain Silos	91,400	33,800	57,600	33,800	57,600
- Completion of Pumping Centres and Equipment for Nomadic Wells	250	250	-	150	100
- Commitments of the Soviet Agreement (Wells)	700	700	-	-	700
TOTAL FOR THE MAJOR PROJECTS AUTHORITY ...	92,350	34,750	57,600	33,950	58,400
THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF TOBACCO MONOPOLY					
- The Tobacco Research Centre in Lattakia	970	970	-	800	170
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ...	136,315	73,715	62,600	58,757	77,558

INDUSTRY, MINING, FUEL AND POWER SECTOR

- Thousands of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCES OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY CURRENCIES	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY					
- Mining and Geology Projects	1,260	1,260	-	753	507
- Vocational Training Centres	2,800	2,800	-	2,800	-
- Industrial Experiments and Research Centre	9,316	5,316	4,000	4,771	4,545
- Management and Productivity Development Centre	4,561	2,343	2,218	2,343	2,218
TOTAL FOR THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY ...	17,937	11,719	6,218	10,667	7,270
THE GENERAL AUTHORITY FOR THE EXECUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS					
- Nitrogen Fertilizer Factory	71,900	50,495	21,405	17,700	54,200
- Dry Battery Factory	2,346	2,346	-	803	1,543
- Exploitation of Phosphate ores	53,000	53,000	-	34,900	18,100
- Processing of Phosphate ores	25,000	18,000	7,000	10,000	15,000
- Iron Rods Factory	24,000	6,000	18,000	6,000	18,000
- Onion and Vegetale Drying Factory	8,000	3,000	5,000	2,500	5,500
- Exploitation of Salt Mines	7,917	7,917	-	900	7,017
- Industrial Studies	200	200	-	-	200
- Expenditure of the Authority	2,700	2,700	-	2,160	540
TOTAL FOR THE GENERAL AUTHORITY ...	195,063	143,658	51,405	74,963	120,100
ESTABLISHMENT OF DEFENCE FACTORIES					
- Electricity Meters Factory	1,299	1,299	-	146	1,153
- Water Meters Factory	2,278	2,278	-	588	1,690
TOTAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEFENCE FACTORIES ...	3,577	3,577	-	734	2,843
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY					
- Automatic Ovens (for Bakeries)	3,907	3,907	-	907	3,000
TOTAL FOR THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY ...	3,907	3,907	-	907	3,000
THE GENERAL AUTHORITY OF GRAINS AND MILLS					
- Automatic Mills	13,920	10,320	3,600	10,360	3,560
TOTAL FOR THE GENERAL AUTHORITY OF GRAINS AND MILLS ...	13,920	10,320	3,600	10,360	3,560

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INDUSTRY, MINING, FUEL AND POWER SECTOR (continued)

- Thousands of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCES OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY CURRENCIES	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE					
- Milk Pasturization Factory in Damascus	890	890	-	410	480
- Milk Pasturization Factory in Aleppo	950	950	-	590	360
TOTAL OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ...	1,840	1,840	-	1,000	840
THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF TOBACCO MONOPOLY					
- Completion of Tobacco Leaves Store in Lattakia	365	365	-	365	-
- Completion of Aleppo Buildings	65	65	-	65	-
- Previous Commitments	129	129	-	129	-
TOTAL FOR THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF TOBACCO MONOPOLY ...	559	559	-	559	-
NASSR T.V. CORPORATION					
- Telephone Sets Assembling and related Equipment	500	500	-	220	280
TOTAL FOR NASSR T.V. CORPORATION ...	500	500	-	220	280
GENERAL AUTHORITY OF COTTON GINNING & MARKETING					
- Projects of the Authority	16,704	16,033	671	7,460	9,244
TOTAL FOR THE GENERAL AUTHORITY OF COTTON GINNING & MARKETING ...	16,704	16,033	671	7,460	9,244
GENERAL AUTHORITY OF THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR					
- Fine Yarn Plant	16,000	5,000	11,000	2,900	13,100
- Ghab Sugar Plant	21,482	17,478	4,004	12,118	9,364
- Asbestos Cement Plant	6,119	6,119	-	1,555	4,564
- Agricultural Industrialization Projects	5,000	4,000	1,000	3,500	1,500
- Bricks Plant	1,000	500	500	650	350
- Spinning and Textile Industry	26,513	26,513	-	4,745	21,768
- Chemical Industries	6,075	6,075	-	1,375	4,700
- Metallic Indstries	2,349	2,349	-	420	1,929
- Food Industries	8,000	8,000	-	1,470	6,530
- Wood, Paper, Leather and Plastic Industry	2,000	2,000	-	310	1,690
TOTAL FOR THE GENERAL AUTHORITY OF THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR ...	94,538	78,034	16,504	29,043	65,495

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INDUSTRY, MINING, FUEL AND POWER SECTOR (continued)

- Thousand of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCES OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY CURRENCY	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
SYRIAN GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ELECTRICITY					
- General Grid System and Generating Stations	79,186	41,993	37,193	19,422	59,764
- Transmission of Electricity in Cities	20,512	20,512	-	9,363	11,149
-Electricity Distribution	90,000	90,000	-	44,923	45,077
- Rural Illumination Projects	5,165	5,165	-	2,565	2,600
TOTAL FOR THE SYRIAN GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ELECTRICITY	194,863	157,670	37,193	76,273	118,590
PETROLEUM GENERAL AUTHORITY					
- Aleppo Petroleum Tanks	1,300	1,300	-	600	700
- Adra Petroleum Tanks	350	350	-	90	260
-Lattakia Petroleum Tanks	975	975	-	625	350
- Hasaka and Deir Ez-Zor Petroleum Tanks	600	600	-	450	150
- Hama Petroleum Tanks	1,200	1,200	-	525	675
- El-Yarubia Petroleum Tanks	675	675	-	300	375
- Gravimetric Prospection	500	500	-	400	100
- Exploration Drillings	13,000	13,000	-	5,048	7,952
- Petroleum Refinery Modification	111,180	39,180	72,000	21,090	90,090
- Expanding the Refinery	1,183	1,183	-	400	783
- Karatchouk - Tartous Pipe-line	170,330	127,393	42,937	37,312	133,018
- Drilling and Development of the Petroleum Fields	101,320	61,320	40,000	17,500	83,820
- Supervision of the Completion of the Pipe-line	4,475	4,475	-	2,030	2,445
- Seismic Survey	5,000	5,000	-	2,000	3,000
- Petro-chemical-Industry Studies	1,000	1,000	-	200	800
- Increasing the Capacity of the White Produces	4,000	4,000	-	821	3,179
TOTAL FOR THE PETROLEUM GENERAL AUTHORITY	417,088	262,151	154,937	89,391	327,697
GRAND TOTAL OF THE INDUSTRY, MINING, POWER AND FUEL SECTOR	960,496	689,468	270,528	301,577	658,919

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR

- Thousand of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCES OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY CURRENCY	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT					
A. Roads					
- I.D.A. Contribution to Roads Construction in Syria	50,630	20,000	30,630	20,000	30,630
- Reinforcement and Widening of the International roads network, and First Class Roads	5,000	5,000	-	4,000	1,000
- Asphalting the Worn-Out Parts of the International and First Class Roads	9,750	9,750	-	7,800	1,950
- The Highway of Damascus International Airport	12,875	12,875	-	8,075	4,900
- Various Machinery and Accessories	2,500	2,500	-	-	2,500
TOTAL FOR ROADS	80,755	50,125	30,630	39,875	40,980
B. Bridges					
- Completion of Deir-ez-Zor and Ragga bridges	4,975	4,975	-	3,200	1,775
- Completion of a Bridge on the Al-Kabeer-Al-Shamali River (Lattakia - Banias)	870	870	-	680	190
- Completion of a Bridge on the Orontes River (Homs Refinery)	400	400	-	400	-
TOTAL FOR BRIDGES	6,245	6,245	-	4,280	1,965
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT ...	87,000	56,370	30,630	44,155	42,845
P.T.T. DEPARTMENT					
- Internal Telephone Networks	55,294	39,178	16,116	16,387	38,907
- Direct Telecommunication among cities	5,055	3,155	1,900	1,065	3,990
- Telephone Networks among Cities	4,000	3,000	1,000	800	3,200
- Telegraphic Networks	3,800	2,500	1,300	760	3,040
- Rural Telephone Networks	879	879	-	179	700
- Means of Transporting Post	500	300	200	100	400
- P.T.T. Department Buildings	4,249	4,249	-	3,500	749
TOTAL FOR P.T.T. DEPARTMENT	73,777	53,261	20,516	22,791	50,986
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF THE SYRIAN RAILWAYS					
- Lattakia-Aleppo-Kamishly Railway	320,100	192,350	127,750	164,754	155,346
- Tartous-Akkari Railway	20,000	11,000	9,000	10,296	9,704
- Studies of Homs-Damascus Railway	1,635	745	890	445	1,190
- Northern Railways Network, Modernization and Purchasing Autocars	13,360	13,360	-	5,110	8,250
TOTAL FOR THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF THE SYRIAN RAILWAYS	355,095	217,455	137,640	180,605	174,490

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TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR (continued)

- Thousand of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCES OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY CURRENCY	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
COMMITTEE OF REOPERATING HIDJAZ RAILWAY					
- Reoperating Hidjaz Railway	13,541	13,541	-	-	13,541
MAJOR PROJECTS AUTHORITY					
- Expanding and Improving Tartous Port, Dopsettory Construction and Dredger Purchasing	10,200	10,000	-	8,500	1,500
- Tartous Port (Complementary Work)	18,600	12,200	6,400	7,400	11,200
TOTAL FOR THE MAJOR PROJECTS AUTHORITY	28,800	22,200	6,400	15,900	12,700
DIRECTORATE OF INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION					
- International Damascus Airport Construction	135,486	103,282	32,204	34,550	100,936
- Syrian Airlines Projects (Buildings)	8,000	8,000	-	2,400	5,600
TOTAL FOR THE DIRECTORATE OF DAMASCUS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION	143,486	111,282	32,204	36,950	106,536
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION					
- Aleppo Airport	740	740	-	665	75
- Deir ez-Zor Airport	510	510	-	500	10
- Humeimeem Airport	100	100	-	75	25
- Kamishly Airport	50	50	-	45	5
- Wireless Equipment for Aleppo and Mazzeh Airports	100	100	-	10	90
TOTAL FOR THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION	1,500	1,500	-	1,295	205
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF METEOROLOGY					
- Meteorological Research Centres Project for Agricultural Affairs	388	388.	-	138	250
TOTAL FOR THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF METEOROLOGY...	388	388	-	138	250
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF BROADCASTING AND T.V.					
- Tartous New Station (K.W. 1200) Project	11,593	10,668	925	4,109	7,484
- Nabee Matta T.V. Station (K.W. 5+5)	117	117	-	92	25
- T.V. and Broadcasting Connecting Stations at Damascus, Aleppo , Tartous	240	240	-	107	133
- A Medium Wave Broadcasting Station for the Arabian Peninsula	7,269	3,269	4,000	1,423	5,846
- Haseketh Broadcasting Station	947	947	-	237	710
TOTAL FOR THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION	20,166	15,241	4,925	5,968	14,198

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TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR (Continued)

- Thousand of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCES OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY CURRENCY	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF PORTS AND LIGHTHOUSES					
- A Port for Fishing and Recreation Boats at Arwad	1,960	1,960	-	760	1,200
- Purchasing a Dredger	-	-	-	-	-
- Light-houses and Guiding Signals	100	100	-	20	80
- A Port for Fishing and Recreation Boats at Jableh	500	500	-	250	250
TOTAL FOR THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF PORTS AND LIGHTHOUSES	2,560	2,560	-	1,030	1,530
LATTAKIA PORT CORPORATION					
- Equipment for the Port	3,930	3,930	-	930	3,000
TOTAL FOR LATTAKIA PORT CORPORATION	3,930	3,930	-	930	3,000
SYRIAN ARAB AIRLINES					
- Purchase of two Caravell Aeroplanes	39,244	28,226	11,018	-	39,244
TOTAL FOR THE SYRIAN ARAB AIRLINES	39,244	28,226	11,018	-	39,244
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR	769,287	525,954	243,333	309,762	459,525

PUBLIC UTILITIES SECTOR

- Thousand of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCES OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY CURRENCIES	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
GENERAL HOUSING AUTHORITY					
- New Damascus	9,311	9,311	-	5,803	3,508
- Al-Zahiraa Quarter	115	115	-	115	-
- Barzeh Quarter	3,496	3,496	-	3,064	432
- Al-Mohafazat (The Governorates)	1,169	1,169	-	829	340
- Debts Repayment and Deposits Refund	555	555	-	555	-
- Salaries, Wages and Expenditures	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	-
- Expropriation and Cadastre	7,000	7,000	-	7,000	-
- Building New Housing Units	19,000	19,000	-	11,400	7,600
- Municipality Debts Repayment	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	-
TOTAL FOR THE GENERAL HOUSING AUTHORITY.....	45,646	45,646	-	33,766	11,880
MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AND RURAL AFFAIRS					
a. Town and Country Planning :					
- Topographical Studies	1,000	1,000	-	900	100
b. Tourism and Summer Resorting :					
- Completion of Dar'a Tourism Hotel	410	410	-	193	217
- Completion of Sweida Tourism Hotel	380	380	-	179	201
- Previous Years Debts	48	48	-	48	-
TOTAL FOR TOURISM AND SUMMER RESORTING ...	838	838	-	420	418
c. Potable Water for the Country-side :					
- Old Contracts and Obligations	4,706	4,706	-	2,777	1,929
- Water Reservoirs Construction	5,924	5,924	-	3,021	2,903
- Water Distribution Network, and New Wells	26,500	26,500	-	15,650	10,850
TOTAL FOR THE POTABLE WATER FOR THE COUNTRYSIDE	37,130	37,130	-	21,448	15,682
d. Subsidies to Small Municipalities	5,000	5,000	-	4,000	1,000
GRAND TOTAL OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AND RURAL AFFAIRS	43,968	43,968	-	26,768	17,200
INDEPENDENT WATER AUTHORITIES					
A. DAMASCUS WATER AUTHORITY					
- Studies of the Water Basin	1,176	1,176	-	118	1,058
- Making Use of the Near-by Springs	4,000	4,000	-	2,600	1,400
- Improvement of Adduction Canal	700	700	-	525	175
- Construction of the Western Reservoir	1,400	1,400	-	910	490

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PUBLIC UTILITIES SECTOR (Continued)

- Thousand of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCES OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY CURRENCIES	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
A. DAMASCUS WATER AUTHORITY (cntd)					
- Construction of Balancing Water-Tanks	150	150	-	97	53
- Equipment for Water-Tanks	700	700	-	315	385
- Studies of Expanding Water Network	5,269	5,269	-	3,914	2,055
- Completion of the New Building	150	150	-	90	60
- Repayment of Previous Years Debts	195	195	-	195	-
TOTAL FOR DAMASCUS WATER AUTHORITY	14,340	14,340	-	8,664	5,576
B. HOMS WATER AUTHORITY					
- Supporting the Water Project	1,100	1,100	-	550	550
- Expanding the Water Network	1,500	1,500	-	975	525
- Construction of Three Reservoirs	540	540	-	351	189
- Construction of Depots	200	200	-	140	60
- Previous Years Debts	240	240	-	240	-
TOTAL FOR HOMS WATER AUTHORITY	3,580	3,580	-	2,256	1,324
C. HAMA WATER AUTHORITY					
- An Adduction Line between the pumping station and the centre of distribution	630	630	-	409	221
- Enlargement of Reservoirs	225	225	-	146	79
- Expanding the Water Network	225	225	-	146	79
- Construction of a Depot	30	30	-	21	9
- Purchase and Setting-up a Fantory Set	20	20	-	2	18
TOTAL FOR HAMA WATER AUTHURITY	1,130	1,130	-	724	406
D. ALEPPO WATER AUTHORITY					
- Completion of the Mechanical Sedimentary basin building in the 2nd Station	117	117	-	64	53
- Completion of a High Reservoir in the University Campus	202	202	-	131	71
- Completion of Ashrafiya Reservoir with its Connection with the Network	733	733	-	476	257
- Construction of a building for refining installation at the 2nd Station	625	625	-	437	188
- Construction of a Depot, a Co-Operative Centre and a Refectory in the 2nd Station	30	30	-	21	9
- Enlargement and Improvement of the Network	6,007	6,007	-	3,905	2,102
- Construction of a Reservoir in Dahret Awad	250	250	-	162	88
- Construction of Mechanical Work over the 3rd Pressure Line	40	40	-	28	12

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PUBLIC UTILITIES SECTOR (Continued)

- Thousand of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCES OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENT BY CURRENCIES	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
D. ALEPPO WATER AUTHORITY (ctnd)					
- Enlargement of the Network Depots	15	15	-	12	3
- Various Constructions and Levelling of Karm El-Jabal Grounds	330	330	-	264	66
- Completion of projects in Hand	20	20	-	13	7
- Construction of Karm El-Jabal Reservoirs	10	10	-	6	4
- Construction of a Sewage in the 2nd Station	27	27	-	21	6
- Construction of a New Canalisation Line	16,716	16,716	-	10,866	5,850
TOTAL FOR ALEPPO WATER AUTHORITY	25,122	25,122	-	16,406	8,716
E. LATTAKIA WATER AUTHORITY					
- Enlargement of the Network	1,131	1,131	-	735	396
- Adduction of the Sinn Water to Lattakia	10,869	10,869	-	7,064	3,805
-Adduction of Water to Slinfa and Salma	300	300	-	195	105
TOTAL FOR LATTAKIA WATER AUTHORITY	12,300	12,300	-	7,994	4,306
GRAND TOTAL FOR INDEPENDENT WATER AUTHORITIES ..	56,472	56,472	-	36,044	20,428
INTERNAL TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES					
A. DAMASCUS PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY					
- Construction and Equipping a Garage	262	262	-	132	130
- Purchase of New Buses	5,350	5,350	-	1,070	4,280
- Contracts of Buses in Service	950	950	-	-	950
TOTAL FOR DAMASCUS PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY...	6,562	6,562	-	1,202	5,360
B. HOMS PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY					
-- Purchasing New Buses	1,750	1,750	-	350	1,400
C. ALEPPO PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY					
- Purchasing and Equipping New Buses	4,335	4,335	-	867	3,468
- Completion of Ein-El-Tel Workshop	300	300	-	210	90
- Construction of Sheltered Stops	75	75	-	50	25
- Expansion of Faisal Street Workshop	75	75	-	-	75
TOTAL FOR ALEPPO PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY ...	4,785	4,785	-	1,127	3,658

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PUBLIC UTILITIES SECTOR (Continued)

- Thousand of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCES OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY CURRENCIES	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
D. LATTAKIA PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY					
- Construction of a Building	35	35	-	28	7
- Purchasing New Buses	700	700	-	140	560
TOTAL FOR LATTAKIA PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY...	735	735	-	168	567
GRAND TOTAL FOR INTERNAL TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES	13,832	13,832	-	2,847	10,985
MUNICIPALITIES					
- Water	25,490	25,490	-	15,294	10,196
- Town and Country Planning	3,925	3,925	-	393	3,532
- Other Utilities	166,685	165,361	1,324	133,348	33,337
TOTAL FOR MUNICIPALITIES ...	196,100	194,776	1,324	149,035	47,065
GENERAL INSTITUTE OF TOURISM					
- Projects of the Institute	5,000	5,000	-	1,250	3,750
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL DEFENCE					
- Completion of Operation Room in Damascus	500	500	-	100	400
- Completion of Shelters	650	650	-	390	260
TOTAL FOR THE DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL DEFENCE ...	1,150	1,150	-	490	660
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE					
- The Economic, Agricultural, Social and Defensive Plan for the Southern Region	20,000	20,000	-	14,000	6,000
TOTAL FOR THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE	20,000	20,000	-	14,000	6,000
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR					
- Government Edifice in Raqqa and Mayadeen	250	250	-	100	150
- Government Buildings in Other Counties	500	500	-	200	300
TOTAL FOR THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR ...	750	750	-	300	450
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE					
- Completion of the Justice Court in Aleppo	2,500	2,500	-	1,175	1,325
MINISTRY OF FINANCE					
- Completion of the Ministry Edifice	200	200	-	94	106

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PUBLIC UTILITIES SECTOR (Continued)

- Thousand of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCE OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY CURRENCIES	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
MINISTRY OF WAKF					
- Repair of Mosques	1,495	1,495	-	897	598
- Completion of Buildings in hand	606	606	-	364	242
- Completion of Mosques in hand	738	738	-	443	295
TOTAL FOR THE MINISTRY OF WAKF ...	2,839	2,839	-	1,704	1,135
INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES					
- Completion of Hasaka Prison	100	100	-	40	60
- Completion of Police Cadets College	400	400	-	240	160
- Completion of Aleppo Central Prison	1,200	1,200	-	720	480
- Completion of Homs Prison	75	75	-	45	30
TOTAL FOR THE INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES ...	1,775	1,775	-	1,045	730
CENTRAL BANK OF SYRIA					
- Completion of Hasaka Branch	400	400	-	188	212
- Purchasing Land for a Branch in Hama	15	15	-	15	-
TOTAL FOR CENTRAL BANK OF SYRIA	415	415	-	203	212
OMAYAD BANK					
- Completion of Hasaka Depots	1,511	1,511	-	1,058	453
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CUSTOMS					
- Levelling and Asphalting of Free Zone Land	200	200	-	140	60
- Illumination of Customs Depots	100	100	-	-	100
- Completion of Aleppo Customs	165	165	-	115	50
TOTAL FOR GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CUSTOMS	465	465	-	255	210
GRAND TOTAL OF PUBLIC UTILITIES SECTOR	392,623	391,299	1,324	270,034	122,589

SERVICES SECTOR

- Thousand of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCE OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENT BY CURRENCIES	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
MINISTRY OF HEALTH					
- Completion of Aleppo Hospital (Building & Equipment)	6,500	6,500	-	2,140	4,360
- " " Hama " " "	3,000	3,000	-	1,700	1,300
- " " Hasaka " " "	1,152	1,152	-	445	707
- " " Raqqa " " "	4,100	4,100	-	2,002	2.098
- Sweida Hospital	250	250	-	250	-
- Nursing and Midwifery School	75	75	-	75	-
- Damascus Hospital	23	23	-	23	-
- Ibn Sina Hospital (Lunatic Asylum)	1,000	1,000	-	396	604
- Dwelrina Hospital (" ")	1,000	1,000	-	396	604
- Tuberculosis Hospital in Aleppo	1,500	1,500	-	300	1,200
- Tuberculosis Hospital in Harasta (Damascus)	1,500	1,500	-	384	1,116
- Purchasing Five Mobile Sanitary Units	500	500	-	-	500
- Completion of the Ministry of Health Building	4	4	-	4	-
TOTAL FOR THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH ...	20,604	20,604	-	8,115	12,489
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ANTIQUITY AND MUSEUMS					
- Projects of the Directorate	890	890	-	890	-
- Completion of Aleppo Museum	760	760	-	365	395
TOTAL FOR THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ANTIQUITY AND MUSEUMS	1,650	1,650	-	1,255	395
SCHOOL BUILDINGS AUTHORITY					
- Completion of School Buildings in hand	3,300	3,300	-	1,869	1,431
- School Buildings	8,950	8,350	-	4,296	4,654
- Completion of Technical Schools Buildings	2,750	2,750	-	1,320	1,430
- Wages and Salaries (Administrative Expenditure)	5,750	5,750	-	5,750	-
- Miner Repairs for Schools	1,500	1,500	-	720	780
TOTAL FOR THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS AUTHORITY	22,250	22,250	-	13,955	8,295
DAMASCUS UNIVERSITY					
- Faculty of Science (Chemistry Department)	200	200	-	62	138
- Faculty of Engineering (Civil Engineering Dept)	2,000	2,000	-	722	1,278
- Faculty of Agriculture	225	225	-	108	117
- Girl Students Dormitory	45	45	-	22	23
TOTAL FOR DAMASCUS UNIVERSITY	2,470	2,470	-	914	1,556

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SERVICES SECTOR (Continued)

- Thousand of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCE OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY CURRENCIES	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
ALEPPO UNIVERSITY					
- Completion of Faculty of Law Building	900	900	-	348	552
- Completion of Electronic and Thermic Machines Laboratories	4,200	4,200	-	1,260	2,940
- Completion of the First Stage of Faculty of Medecine	800	800	-	384	416
- The Second Stage of Faculty of Medecine	4,200	4,200	-	1,736	2,464
- Completion of the Farm Buildings	310	310	-	149	161
- Completion of Faculty of Agriculture	190	190	-	91	99
- Completion of the University Administration Bldg.	1,100	1,100	-	528	572
- Public Utilities	850	850	-	408	442
- Completion of Hydraulic Laboratory	5,300	5,000	-	1,420	3,580
TOTAL FOR ALEPPO UNIVERSITY	17,550	17,550	-	6,324	11,226
HIGH COUNCIL OF YOUTH WELFARE					
- Various Projects	240	240	-	102	138
- Payment for an Expropriated Land in Deir Ez-Zor	65	65	-	65	-
- Payment for an Expropriated land in Sweida	90	90	-	90	-
- Youth Welfare Centre in Lattakia	2	2	-	2	-
TOTAL FOR THE COUNCIL OF YOUTH WELFARE	397	397	-	259	138
MINISTRY OF PLANNING					
- Planning Institute and Statistical Machines	6,100	3,615	2,485	3,215	2,885
- Saving to be realised	2,715	2,715	-	2,715	-
TOTAL FOR THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING	3,385	900	2,485	500	2,885
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND LABOUR					
A. Rural Development Projects:					
- Equipping and operating the Community Development Centres in Ifrin, Nawa, El-Mayadin and Shaddadeh	369	369	-	251	118
- Cars, Motor-Cycles and Bicycles for the above-mentioned Centres	75	75	-	-	75
- Electric Generator for Joubet El-Burgal Centre	50	50	-	-	50
- Setting-up a Shop for displaying and Selling the Rural Handicraft products and subsidising the Handicraft Works in the Countryside	170	170	-	170	-
- Establishing Four Guiding Units for Rug and Carpet Making in the Countryside	90	90	-	74	16
- Establishing Ten Guiding Units for Needle-Work and Embroidery	120	120	-	96	24
- Previous Years Debts	6	6	-	6	-
TOTAL FOR THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ...	880	880	-	597	283

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SERVICES SECTOR (Continued)

- Thousand of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCE OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY CURRENCIES	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS & LABOUR (Continued)					
B. Social Patronizing Projects :					
- Establishing a Juvenile Delinquents Institution for Girls in Homs	137	137	-	97	40
- Supporting and Developing the Blind Institution and its Branches in the Governorates	186	186	-	117	69
- Patronizing the Feeble Minded in Damascus and Aleppo	100	100	-	100	-
- Qualifying and Training Vagabonds in Damascus and Aleppo	100	100	-	40	60
- Qualifying and Training the Deaf and Dumb	150	150	-	86	64
- Establishing a House for the Crippled in Damascus and Aleppo	80	80	-	64	16
- Qualifying and Reforming Prostitutes in Damascus and Aleppo	100	100	-	68	32
- Enlargement of (Seif El-Dawla) Juvenile Delinquents Institution in Aleppo	150	150	-	58	92
- Patronizing of Orphans	200	200	-	100	100
- Establishing a House for Bringing-up Illegitimate children	100	100	-	84	16
TOTAL FOR THE SOCIAL PATRONIZING PROJECTS	1,303	1,303	-	814	489
C. Industrial Work Projects					
- Establishing and Organising Employment Offices	370	370	-	350	20
- Cultural Centres and Trade Union Training Centres	490	490	-	450	40
- Contribution of the Ministry towards establishing an Institution for Training the Handicapped	1,000	1.000	-	496	504
TOTAL FOR THE INDUSTRIAL WORK PROJECTS	1,860	1,860	-	1,296	564
D. Agricultural Work Projects					
- Contribution of the Ministry towards building Rural Housing Units	1,200	1,200	-	680	520
- Countrymen Education	220	220	-	200	20
- Building and Equipping Countrymen Centres in the Governorates	410	410	-	360	50
TOTAL FOR AGRICULTURAL WORK PROJECTS	1,830	1,830	-	1,240	590
- Social Services Buildings	127	127	-	127	-
TOTAL FOR THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS & LABOUR	6,000	6,000	-	4,074	1,926

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SERVICES SECTOR (Continued)

- Thousand of L.S. -

The Project	Aggregate Investments	SOURCE OF FINANCING THE INVESTMENTS		DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY CURRENCIES	
		Local Sources	Credit Facilities	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY					
- Contribution of the Syrian Government towards World Food Programme (value of a quantity of Barley)	100	100	-	100	-
TOTAL FOR THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY	100	100	-	100	-
SOCIAL INSURANCE INSTITUTION					
- Contribution for Building a Section for Workers in Aleppo Hospital	2,000	2,000	-	680	1,320
- Expropriation and Completion of Tell Hospital	2,000	2,000	-	680	1,320
- Houses for Workers	5,000	5,000	-	2,000	3,000
TOTAL FOR THE SOCIAL INSURANCE INSTITUTION.	9,000	9,000	-	3,360	5,640
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND NATIONAL GUIDANCE					
- Expropriation of Hamra Theatre	500	500	-	500	-
- Equipment for Hamra Theatre	175	175	-	35	140
- Additional Works for Hamra Theatre	25	25	-	25	-
- Malkieh Cultural Centre	30	30	-	30	-
- Ein El-Arab Cultural Centre	20	20	-	20	-
- Puppet Theatre in Damascus	12	12	-	12	-
- Study of a Public Library in Damascus and Expropriating a Land for the Project	242	242	-	242	-
TOTAL FOR THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND NATIONAL GUIDANCE	1,004	1,004	-	864	140
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS					
- Settlement of Bills and Finishing works relating to the First Five Year Plan Projects	750	750	-	750	-
TOTAL THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORK	750	750	-	750	-
HIGH BOARD FOR SCIENCE					
- The Scientific Plan	15,000	15,000	-	2,500	12,500
TOTAL FOR THE HIGH BOARD FOR SCIENCE....	15,000	15,000	-	2,500	12,500
GENERAL INSTITUTION OF CINEMA					
- Buying two cars for Generating Electricity and Tape-Recording	125	125	-	25	100
- Buying two cars for Cinema Performance	70.	70	-	10	60
TOTAL FOR THE GENERAL INSTITUTION OF CINEMA ..	195	195	-	35	160
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE SERVICES SECTOR ..	100,355	97,870	2,485	43,005	57,350

LEGISLATIVE DECREE N° 99

The Head of the State

In accordance with the provisions of the Decree of the Temporary Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party N°2 dated 25.2.1966

and in accordance with the Decree N°609 of the Cabinet dated 18.8.1966

DECREES THE FOLLOWING :

ARTICLE 1 - An amount of one million Syrian Pounds is to be added to the allocations of the project "Houses for Workmen" which is included in the Second Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development in the projects of the Institution of Social Securities so that the aggregate allocations for investments in this item become L.S. 6 million instead of L.S. 5 million.

ARTICLE 2 - An amount of one million Syrian Pounds is to be added to the contribution of the Institution of Social Securities in the Revenues of the Second Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development.

ARTICLE 3 - This Legislative Decree is to be published in the Official Gazette.

Damascus, 22/8/1966

Head of the State

Dr. NOUR ED-DIN ATASSI

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LEGISLATIVE DECREE N° 87

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The Head of the State

In accordance with the provisions of the Decree of the Temporary Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party N° 2 dated 25.2.1966

DECREES THE FOLLOWING :

ARTICLE 1 - According to the estimates of the General Framework of the Second Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development :

a. The Expenditures of the Development Budget for the fiscal year 1966 are fixed at L.S. 618,969,000 distributed according to the table of Expenditures N°1 attached to this Legislative Decree.

b. The Revenues of the Development Budget for the fiscal year 1966 are fixed at L.S. 618,969,000 distributed according to the table of Revenues N°2 attached to this Legislative Decree.

ARTICLE 2 - After the issue of the Development Budget, the aggregate allocations which are included in the Items will be sub-divided into Sub-Items by the concerned Minister and this sub-division is to be made known to the Ministries of Planning and Finance, and spending will be within the amounts fixed in the Sub-Items and on the responsibility of the accountant.

ARTICLE 3 - Taking into consideration the provisions of Article 2 of this Legislative Decree, contracting and spending on the account of the Development Budget will be subject to the provisions of the Presidential Decree N°463 for the year 1961.

ARTICLE 4 - The projects which are self-financed and by loans from the Public Debt Fund will be financed from this Fund after the concerned authorities will have used up all their available funds.

ARTICLE 5 - The Minister of Finance, after the consent of the Minister of Planning and in agreement with the concerned authorithy fixes, as soon as the Budget is issued, the amounts which should be ear-marked from the allocations covered with local resources for making use of the credit facilities which are expected to be obtained. But it is permissible for the Minister of Finance, after the consent of the Minister of Planning, to allow using these amounts when it seems impossible to obtain the estimated credit facilities.

ARTICLE 6 - Shifting allocations from one Chapter to another in the Budget takes place by a Legislative Decree, and a transfer which would increase the allocations of the administrative expenditures is not permissible except by the consent of the Cabinet which is based on the suggestion of the Ministries of Planning and Finance.

ARTICLE 7 - It is permissible by a Decree of the Cabinet to shift any amount from the allocations which are in the column of credit facilities and add it to the allocations which are in the column of local financing. But the shifting of allocations which are in the column of local financing into the allocations which are in the column of credit facilities takes place by a decree of the Minister of Finance after the consent of the Minister of Planning.

ARTICLE 8 - The Ministries of Planning and Finance in agreement with the concerned authorities financing the Development Budget, formulate a financing programme showing in details the amounts together with their payment dates during the current Fiscal Year.

ARTICLE 9 - Contracting on allocations which are in the column of local financing is not permissible except after deducting the necessary share thereof for the credit facilities. But it is permissible by the consent of the Ministries of Planning and Finance, to contract, in credit facilities, for some of the projects which are in the Development Budget and for which no covered allocations have been made, in the column of credit facilities, on condition that this does not lead to an increased expenditure from the allocations covered by local revenues.

ARTICLE 10 - In case of lack of available funds at the Public Debt Fund and the delay of the concerned authorities which contribute in financing the Development Budget, except for the banks, to execute the financing programme referred to in Article 8 of this Decree, it is permissible, by means of a letter from the Minister of Finance, to move the accounts of these authorities within the limits of this programme.

ARTICLE 11 - The concerned authorities which obtain credit facilities or external loans for financing projects for which there have been allocations in their budget, should subscribe in the Public Debt drafts in an amount which is equal to the credit facilities or external loans guaranteed by the Public Debt Fund with regard to the amounts which these authorities should finance by means of self-financing. The Ministry of Finance can exempt the concerned authorities from this subscription after the consent of the Ministry of Planning and in the light of the realization of the resources of these authorities.

ARTICLE 12 - The accountants of the concerned authorities who spend the expenditures of the Development Budget should send monthly tables, showing the spent amounts, to both the Ministries of Planning and Finance; these tables should be prepared according to the section, branch, class, item and sub-item and should show in details the expenditure locally financed by credit facilities.

ARTICLE 13 - All the concerned authorities which execute development projects, with the exception of the municipalities, should formulate a progress programme for executing these projects during the year 1966 and on the basis of their allocations, then these programmes should be sent, within a month from the date of the issue of the Budget, to both the Ministries of Planning and Finance.

ARTICLE 14 - The concerned authorities are not allowed to execute investments not included in the Plan, and the excess in their surpluses over the estimated revenues, should be transferred to the Public Debt Fund for financing the Development Budget.

ARTICLE 15 - All the concerned authorities should consider simplicity in building and construction and avoid extravagance in spending in a way which would restrict spending to the task purpose of the project, and they should lower the costs of the project to the minimum limit.

ARTICLE 16 - The Ministries of Planning and Finance formulate the necessary instructions for executing the provisions of this Legislative Decree.

ARTICLE 17 - This Legislative Decree is to be published in the Official Gazette.

Damascus, 6/8/1966

Head of the State

Dr. NOUR ED-DIN ATASSI

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